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The Keep

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Volume 4, Number 1

Post Amerikan

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FIRESTONE

C.I.A.

KING

POST AMERIKAN

VOL. IV
No.1

APRIL 1975

Bloomington ... Normal

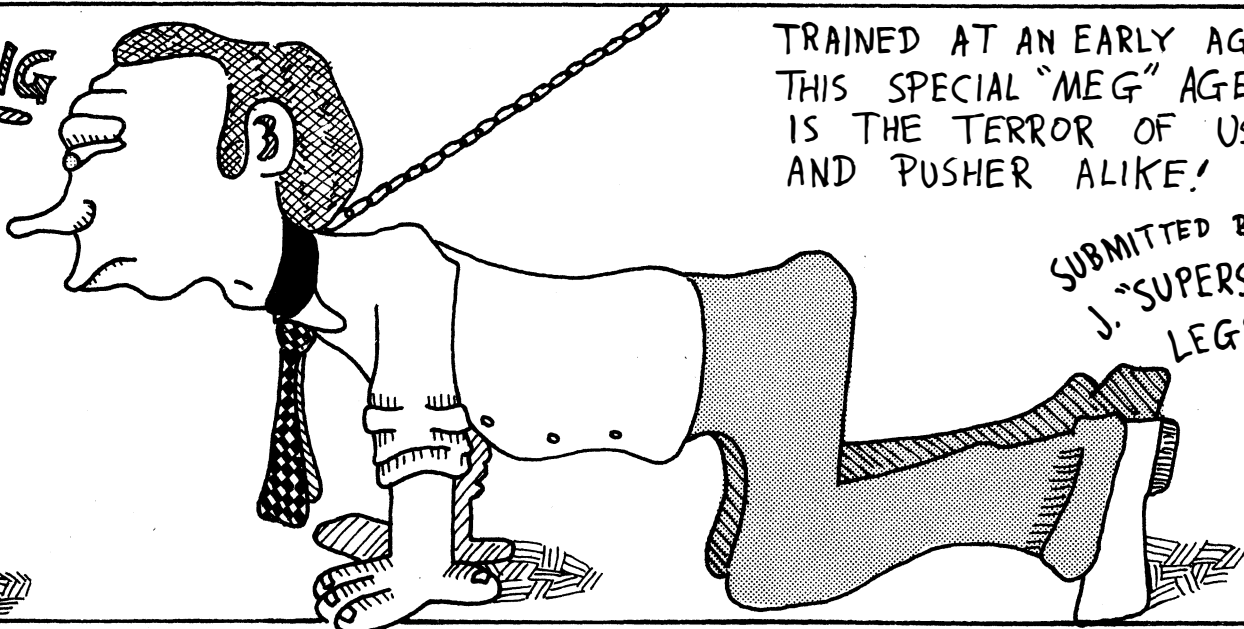
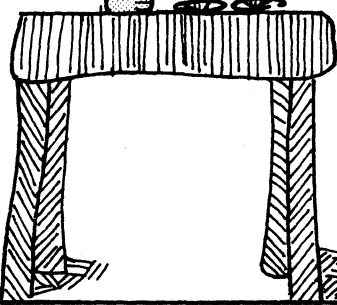
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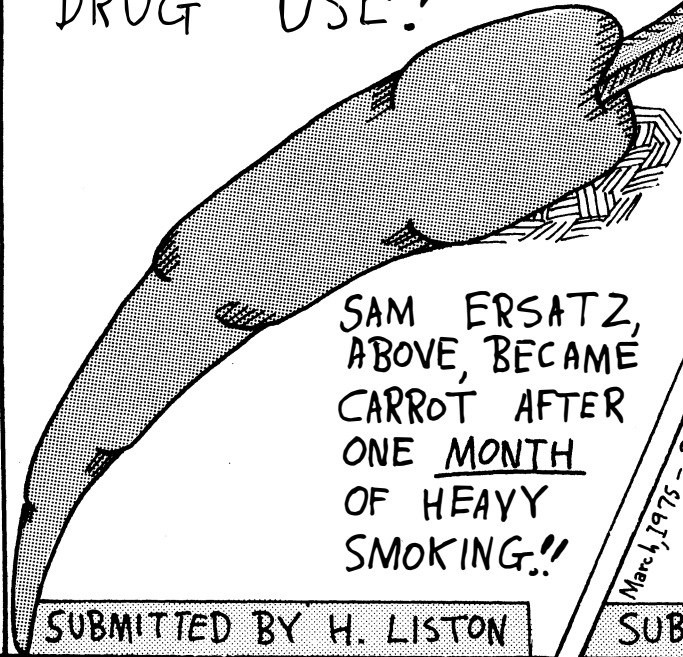
SNIFF
SNIFF



TRAINED AT AN EARLY AGE,
THIS SPECIAL "MEG" AGENT
IS THE TERROR OF USER
AND PUSHER ALIKE!

SUBMITTED BY
J. "SUPERSPY"
LEGROW

MAN BECOMES
VEGETABLE
THROUGH EXCESSIVE
DRUG USE!



SAM ERSATZ,
ABOVE, BECAME
CARROT AFTER
ONE MONTH
OF HEAVY
SMOKING!!

SUBMITTED BY H. LISTON

THE
LAW
IS FOR YOUR
PROTECTION!



THAT'S WHY
RICHARD NIXON
IS FREE AND
YOU GET
PARANOID EACH
TIME YOU LIGHT
UP!

SUBMITTED BY P. WELCH

The Post-Amerikan Extends Its Best Wishes to
All Who Helped Us Reach Our Fourth Year



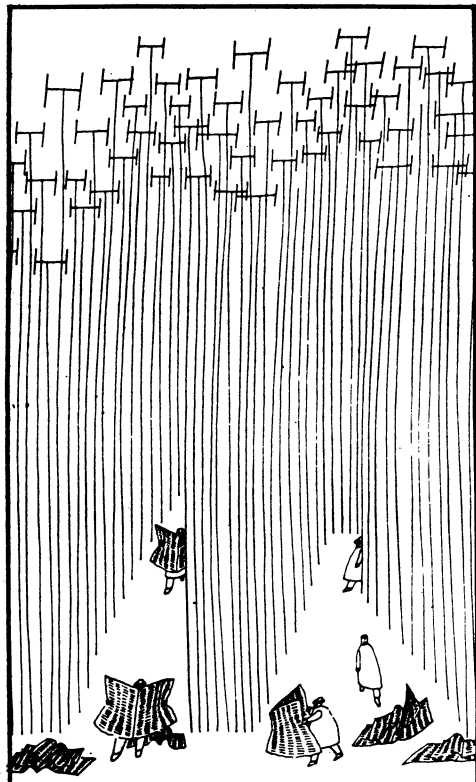
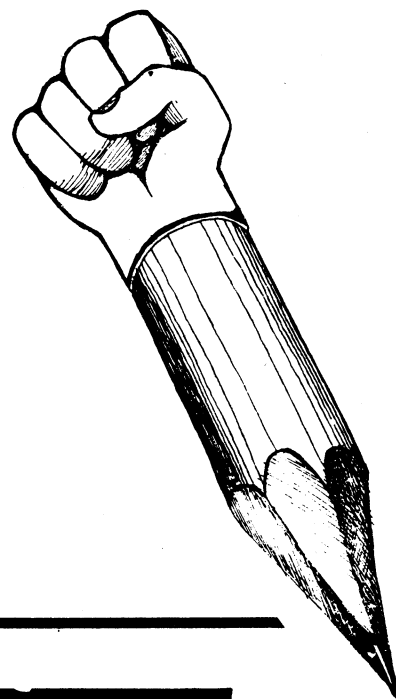
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JEAN-MICHEL FOUR

POST SELLERS

BLOOMINGTON

The Joint, 415 N. Main
 DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
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 Illinois Wesleyan Union
 News Nook, 402 1/2 N. Main
 Book Hive, 103 W. Front
 Cake Box, 511 S. Denver
 Gaston's Barber Shop, 202 1/2 N. Center
 Sambo's, Washington and U.S. 66
 DeVary's Market, 1402 W. Market
 Harris Market, 802 N. Morris
 Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
 Biasi's, 217 N. Main
 Discount Den, 207 N. Main
 SW corner, Morris and Washington
 Sunnyside Neighborhood Center
 Wood Hill
 Wood Hill Towers South
 Red Wheel Restaurant

NORMAL

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 Redbird IGA
 East Vernon (Towanda Bi-Rite)
 Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
 Newman Center, 501 S. Main
 Student Stores, 115 North St.
 Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North St.
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
 Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
 Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow
 Thomas Michael's, 108 North St.
 SW Corner, North and Fell St.
 Sugar Creek Book Co-op, 108 Beaufort
 The Gallery (right in front)
 Lobby Shop, ISU Union
 Cage, ISU Union
 Recreation Center, ISU
 Midstate Truck Plaza, Rt. 51 North
 North Rt. 51 (in front of the Falcon)
 Hottle House, 1402 S. Main

ABOUT US

Mail, which we more than welcome, should be mailed to: The Post-Amerikan, 108 E. Beaufort St., Normal, Illinois, 61761.

Anyone can be a member of the Post staff except maybe Sheriff King. All you have to do is come to the meetings and do one of the many different and exciting tasks necessary for the smooth operating of a paper like this. We have one brilliant, dynamic, underpaid coordinator; the rest of us don't get paid at all, except in ego gratification and good karma.

Decisions are made collectively by staff members at one of our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post-Amerikan has no editor or hierarchical structure.

Anybody who reads this paper can tell the type of stuff we print. All worthwhile material is welcome. The only real exception is racist and sexist material which we will vehemently not print.

Most of our material or inspiration for material comes from the community. We encourage you, the reader, to be-

come more than a reader. We welcome all stories or tips for stories. Bring stuff to a meeting (the schedule is printed below) or mail it to our office.

MEETINGS

Friday, April 4, 6:00 pm

Friday, April 11, 6:00 pm

Wed., April 16, 6:00 pm DEADLINE

Sat., April 19, 2:00 pm

Sun., April 20, 2:00 pm LAYOUT

These meetings are at the Post office, 108 E. Beaufort, Normal.

Subscriptions cost \$1.75 for twelve issues, \$3.50 for 24 issues, etc. Buy one for yourself and a friend.

You can make bread hawking the Post-- 7 1/2¢ a copy, except for the first 50 copies on which you make only 5¢ a copy. Call 452-9221 or stop by the office.

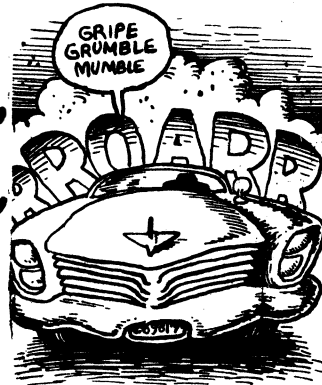
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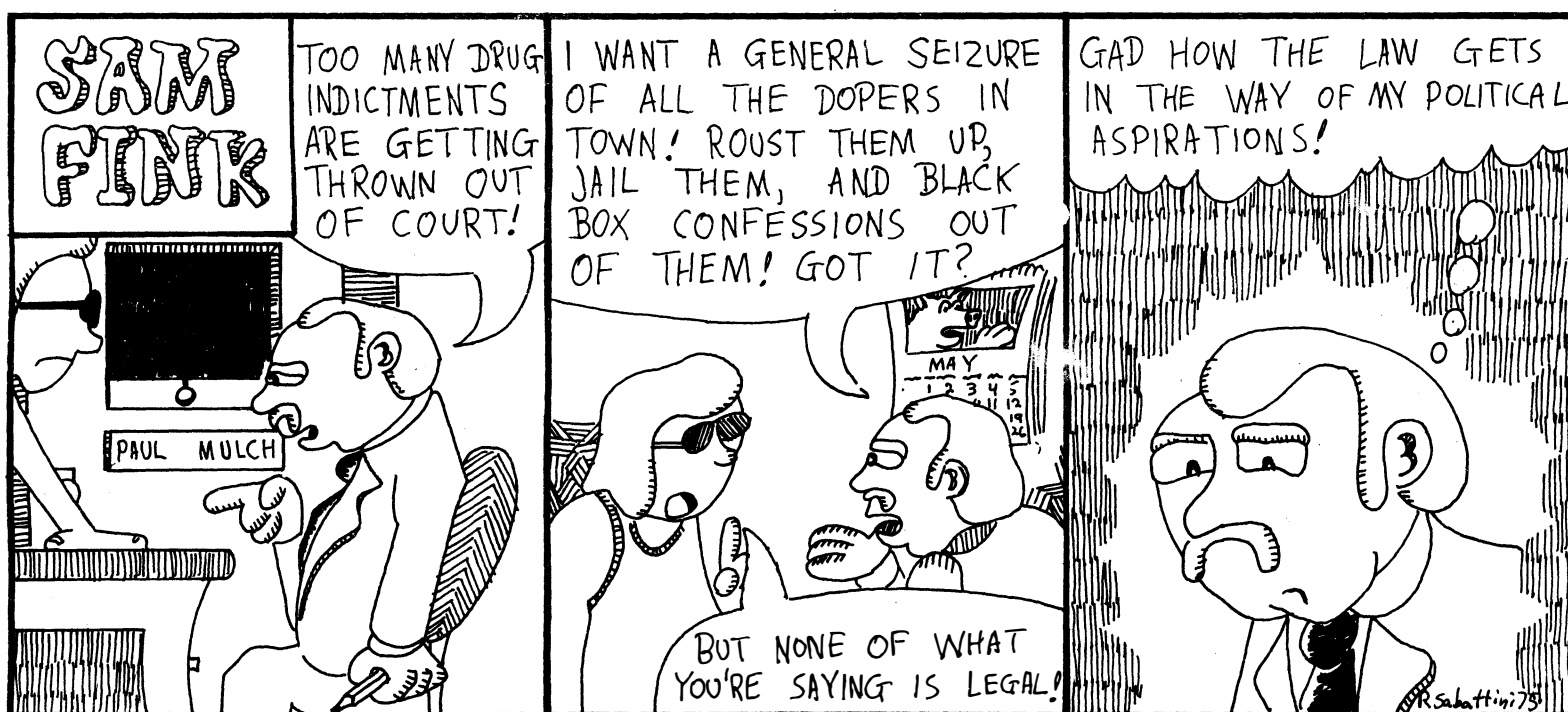


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SEARCH AND SEIZURE: LEGALITY VS. REALITY

If our local ACLU folks don't succeed in making trouble, it's not because they don't try.

Their latest public attempt consisted of throwing together a civil-libertarian-type film on search and seizure, a local liberal-type defense attorney (Hal Jennings), the Bloomington Police Department director of Crime Prevention (Bill Emmett), a local Circuit Court judge (Joseph Kelly), and a hippie-type ISU student (Tom Sprayberry) in a program concerning a controversial law (search and seizure).

Now wouldn't you think that with this combination, some kind of trouble would ensue?--especially considering the recent Multi-County Drug Enforcement Group raids and arrests at ISU? --and the scandal in Pekin over a fake student's spy activities in the high school?--and all those mysterious little stories in the Pantagraph about drug charges being dropped for "insufficient evidence" (probably meaning "evidence seized illegally")?



REACTION

The most passionate responses were nervousness (on the part of the panelists), frustration (on the part of a few members of the audience), and boredom (on the part of some of the audience all of the time and all of the audience some of the time.)

Unfortunately, a majority of the audience members looked as though they were about as likely to be visited by Fidel Castro as by the police. They looked like Concerned Adults.

It wasn't exactly a rumble.

So for all you folks who like to smoke a little dope in the evening, who this program really concerned, but who were probably too stoned to deal with an ACLU panel discussion, here are the highlights.

These are the facts you should know if you really do think that the cops may bust your door in some day or pull you over and tear your car apart.



KNOW THESE FACTS!

1) The most important thing revealed at the program is that you are absolutely not protected in any way in this community from an unlawful search, especially if you're in your car. Sgt. Emmett explained that the Bloomington Police Department doesn't have any idea how many people are stopped and frisked each day--the officer who does the search does not have to report his search if it doesn't result in an arrest. This means that some nut cop could drive around stopping and searching everything on four wheels, and if he just did it for fun and not for arrests, no one would ever know. It's not like TV at all, where the cops radio in every move they make while on duty. You know why? According to Sgt. Emmett, it would be TOO MUCH PAPERWORK to keep track of what the Bloomington cops are up to.

The moral is don't carry dope or open liquor in your car, because you really can be pulled over at any time, whether you're driving funny or not.

2) You don't have to let anyone search your house if (s)he doesn't have a search warrant, but (s)he doesn't have to tell you that you don't have to, and if you get intimidated into giving your consent, it turns into a legal search. Even if you don't have anything illegal in your house, don't let anybody search it without a warrant.

The warrant has to say exactly what they're looking for and exactly where they're going to look. For instance, if you live in a houseful of people they can't search a housemate's bedroom for dope supposedly belonging to you.

Judge Kelly said that the Court usually presumes that a person knows her right to deny a warrantless search. It sounded like pleading ignorance of your rights is a long shot.

3) Another long shot is the entrapment defense. Jennings explained that this is not usually a viable defense, because you must prove that the police created the crime in order to catch the crook. Proof of this is difficult to find even though most of us know that entrapment happens all the time, especially in dope cases.

4) If you are stopped and searched unreasonably, you should complain because the police dept. has no internal mechanism to dissuade officers from doing illegal searches. The only deterrent is the personal embarrassment of the police officer who has his/her arrest thrown out of court due to illegally obtained evidence. The Police dept. does not take any action unless a complaint is filed, and in most cases, the police dept. will not even know about an unlawful search if no arrest results (see #1).

Sgt. Emmett, Judge Kelly, and Jennings all stated that no one in the legal system takes responsibility for detecting and deterring police misconduct.

If you have been unlawfully searched, file a complaint with both the police department and the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. Even if no action is taken on your complaint, it may help back up someone else's complaint against the same officer in the future.

5) If your bust involved an illegal search or illegal seizure, that's still no guarantee that you'll get off the charges. Judge Kelly pointed out that a judge never has a clear-cut picture of exactly what happened at the time of a bust. (S)he hears two extreme interpretations of the scene.

And of course, if you don't have witnesses, the police can easily lie about what happened.

Another point against you if your case goes to court in spite of illegally obtained evidence is community opinion. A jury would hate to let off on a technicality someone who is presented as a heavy dope pusher. This is a real problem in Bloomington-Normal. Jennings stated that he is very upset over the public relations push on the part of Multi-county Enforcement Group (MEG). Through publicity in the press, he said the MEG unit justifies its own existence and prejudices the community in MEG's favor. This publicity makes a MEG bust seem like a brave and noble victory over the evil pushers before the case ever gets to court.

The minute you use, buy, or are in the vicinity of dope in this community, you are giving up a certain amount of control over your life. You are not safe from being harassed, framed, or railroaded on illegally obtained evidence. You might as well not step on cracks in the sidewalk as appeal to the 4th amendment around here--either action will do you about the same amount of good.

--Phoebe Caulfield

FIRESTONE WORKERS



"Now let's all look happy—
everybody say PROFITS!"

Post-Note: When this reporter first began interviewing some of the workers who expressed a willingness to talk about Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's plant in Normal, they were concerned about the company finding out who they were and increasing the harassment they already endure at work. Nonetheless, some points worth mentioning came out of the discussions with a present employee and a former employee. No matter whether your sentiments lie with either labor or management, realize that all is not necessarily well at that plant, and that not all workers are happy there.



"Johnson has been doing a great job lately.
Lay off his helper."

A FORMER EMPLOYEE'S TALE

When Jr. worked at Firestone from May to December 1974, he was a member of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, Local No. 787. He was trained as a tire builder-- a job which requires much skill before a person can become "productive"--- according to company definitions. But there are a number of different techniques and skills involved in building tires of varying sizes. Being switched from size to size can prevent one from developing the skills necessary for working safely and productively for months.

While working on one particular tire last September 9, Jr. was using a chain hoist to pull the tire off a drum. Jr. insisted that a safety clasp on the chain would prevent a worker from having to use his/her hands to pull the tire from the drum. His recommendation to his supervisor was met with inaction, and the result was a near-severed thumb (the end of which was crushed) and a broken finger. At that point Jr. went on Workman's Compensation and left for about six weeks to recuperate.

The Union — Where Is It?

Jr. reported back to work at Firestone with a pin extending one-fourth inch from his thumb. The company doctor had suggested that Jr. be given light-duty until he was able to resume tire building. Firestone agreed to the idea-- the union had nothing to say about the arrangement.

Rather than working his usual 3 to 11 shift, Jr. was placed on the 7 to 3 shift when he reported back. During his first week of this routine, Jr. told the Post-American that there were no hassles. The light duty the doctor prescribed included stamping bags and bagging poly, a heavy-duty plastic used in making tires. But "light duty" had its drawbacks.



"I'm experimenting with a new
production method."

When the second week began, a company employee (salaried) turned in a complaint against Jr. The complaint alleged that Jr. was not working-- that he was loafing. When this reporter asked why the complaint was filed, Jr. responded that he did not know-- all he knew was that the company had not really assigned him any specific task. John Call, head of industrial relations, had assured Jr. later that the problem could be resolved.

How was it resolved? The next day Patterson, a supervisor, told Jr. in the presence of the union president that after he finishes up his 7 to 3 shift to come in the SAME DAY to work the 11 to 7 shift.

If Jr. had refused to work the two shifts, he could have been charged with insubordination and subject to dismissal. Upon inspection by this reporter, there is nothing in Article VIII. of the union contract with Firestone to prevent such a practice, except for the general language in Section 1A:

"The standard work day shall be eight hours. The standard work day shall be forty hours and shall consist of five consecutive days."

Tom Gaines, another Supervisor, had Jr. working three different shifts throughout that week. According to Jr., Gaines still insisted that there was "work that he (Jr.) was not doing." Jr. got fed up with the harassment and filed another grievance. This time the union got him back on the 3 to 11 shift. Prior to the shift change, Jr. was obliged to sweep tire pits and perform janitorial work not provided for in the union contract.

The Final Blow

Back on the 3 to 11 shift, Jr. complained that he endured constant harassment from Ron Fever, his shift supervisor. Jr. was still sweeping out tire pits, cleaning machines, and at one time, Fever assigned him to scrape the floor with a putty knife--in the path of heavy moving vehicles. Jr. protested this work, and Fever suspended him for six days for insubordination. In the wake of all this, the union meekly claimed "there is nothing we can do." Still, Jr. filed a grievance against the company for being forced to perform "unsafe and degrading work." No action was taken on Jr.'s behalf.

When Jr. reported back to work after his suspension, Industrial Relations told him that his attitude was wrong, and they denied his request for a transfer to a different department.

Still working at various jobs without any clear assignment, Jr. was sharpening a knife for a man who was cutting tires. Fever approached Jr. and told him to take his lunch break. Following lunch, Jr. approached Fever and asked for another assignment. Fever insisted that Jr. did not take his break immediately when told, and fired him for insubordination. When Jr. filed another grievance, his union voted to dismiss it, leaving him without any recourse for his demands.

At this writing, Jr. is working on a legal strategy to regain his job.



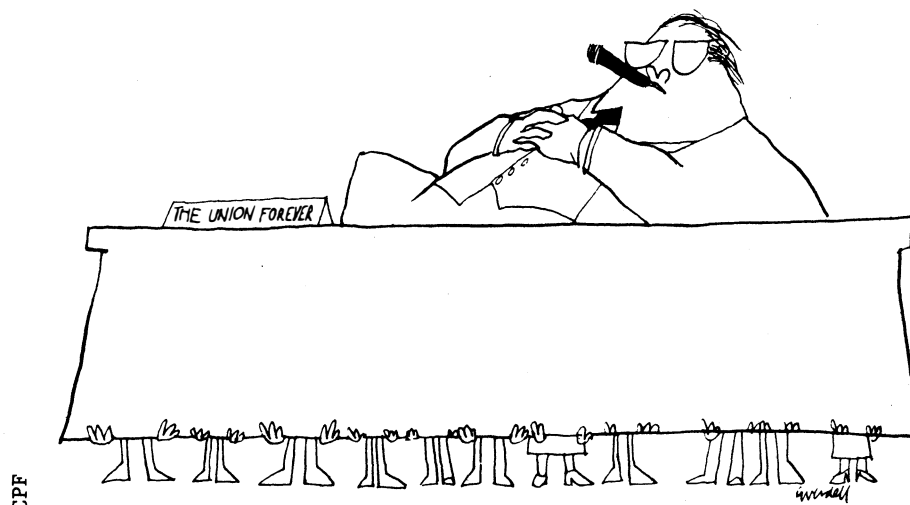
Welcome to the Midwest. Sorry, folks, no amber waves of grain in sight just yet. But if we spend our unemployment checks to fight recession, no doubt the picture will be much brighter in no time at all.

RAP THE ROUTINE

A WORKER WHO'S STILL THE E

This reporter also spoke with a man whom we will call Sam. Sam works in the stock production department where all of the raw materials which go into tires are made.

While I talked with Sam, I kept wondering how to organize all of the different aspects of the Firestone plant. Physical conditions, the union, and the interactions between the supervisors and the workers-- the interrelationships are very close and must be understood.



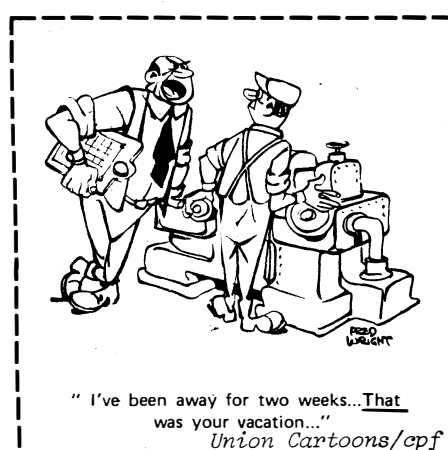
Safety

Sam alleged that last month, between 45 and 50 people were injured in the plant. Injuries among tire builders accounted for about one-half the total. As a part of the usual routine, tire builders use awls to punch down the tires while they are on the drums. Since they're pushed to produce over the 100% quota, tire builders often work so fast that they inadvertently stab themselves with the awls. Sam mentioned that many tire builders' fingers are bandaged because of the pressure on their fingers while they place the multiple-ply layers in the tires. THESE WORKERS ARE CONSTANTLY MOVING.

Even though there isn't a lot of heavy lifting or strenuous work, all workers must be constantly alert-- any slip in attention will yield a messed up product or an injury. On the 11 to 7 shift, there is no nurse on duty. Only the supervisors have first-aid training. In case of an accident, a worker can get a hospital pass, but too many passes only result in harrassment. How many is "too many" is defined by the supervisors.

The Firestone plant has a safety department which is supposed to respond actively to workers' needs. But Sam feels that there is a great deal missing-- if a worker feels that a certain procedure is unsafe but the supervisor doesn't, the worker can be dismissed for insubordination.

Before a tire can be finished, it must be taken off a drum with a chain hoist. THESE CHAINS HAVE NO SAFETY GUARDS. (See adjoining article) According to Sam, the Occupational Health and Safety Department found seven of these tire building machines unsafe-- but recommendations by workers and agencies alike are often ignored by the company.



Supervisors-- Where They Fit In

The production of any consumer good, whether it's a tire or a bottle cap, involves the separation of those who do the work and those who watch. Sam alleged that at Firestone, supervisors don't think so much in terms of worker safety, but rather in terms of production and quality. But even so, the practices of the supervisors tend to sabotage the goals of quantity and quality production. Specifically, Sam referred to the supervisors' practices of switching new employees to different operations which require different skills-- not allowing new workers the time necessary to become proficient at a certain task.

Quotas are also a hang-up for supervisors. According to Sam, if a worker chooses to run his 100% quota, supervisors will harrass him for not working 150%. Further, if the supervisors have a higher quota to meet, Sam insists that workers must cut out as much as 25% of the standard production procedures to keep the supervisors happy. When the pressure is on, Sam alleges that supervisors "look the other way" when production procedures aren't followed. When quotas have been met, supervisors change their tunes and stress quality. It seems as if tire-consumers are taking chances when they buy a Firestone product.

Regarding the treatment of workers, Sam feels that supervisors tend to play favorites. Sam made note of the fact that he has never seen a union steward get hassled. If any work time is missed, even with an excused absence, the "guilty" worker is likely to be harrassed.

Sam stressed that the supervisors are evaluated yearly. If their departments produced well, their jobs are probably secure for another year. The supervisors cannot afford to get close to the workers in their departments. These people, Sam feels, must do what they do to avoid hassles from department managers and the upper echelons of the Firestone hierarchy.

The Union-- 'We Need One'

During our conversation, Sam said that in the ten years of the Firestone plant's existence, the union has been around for only six years. Sam calls Local #787 a "paper-faced union" because it will tend to deal with cases that will recur, but not with isolated individual complaints. Sam mentioned that workers are generally unhappy with the union because no inroads have been made to improve their job security.

The grievance procedure, Sam pointed out, goes something like this: The worker takes up his complaint with the union steward. At that point, the grievance goes to the department manager. If the department manager feels it is valid, the grievance will go before Industrial relations. The way things usually go, Sam said, is that grievances don't make it past the dept. manager. The department managers' usual excuse, Sam feels, is that if workers don't respect their supervisors, they deserve to be written up. (When a worker is written up, his/her supervisor writes a complaint about him or her, and disciplinary action is taken. A write-up can result in suspension or firing.) All in all, Sam estimated that only about one-ninth of the grievance procedures are handled properly.

The union president, Sam feels, is "somewhat" intimidated in pressing an issue for workers. Technicalities, it seems, tend to let the company off the hook when the union completes its investigation of a grievance. Whatever the causes for union intimidation, it seems that Firestone has a long way to go before it meets the needs of rank and file workers.

-- Jeremy Timmens



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RAPE CRISIS CENTER

Just thought I'd give a short progress report on the RCC (Rape Crisis Center) and mention a few of our plans for growth.

We just recently changed our name from Rape Crisis Center of Bloomington-Normal to Rape Crisis Center of McLean County. The main reasons for this are pretty obvious: we're receiving calls from all over the county, not just from Bloomington-Normal, and we want people to be aware that we'll assist anyone who calls us for help, not just the local citizens.

We held our third training session for telephone volunteers on March 1-2 and have a fourth session in the planning stage now. We had a good turnout of interested women who seem likely to stick with us and, happily for our overworked advocates, some of these people have expressed an interest in becoming advocates. The present board member/advocates are working up a training program for them now.

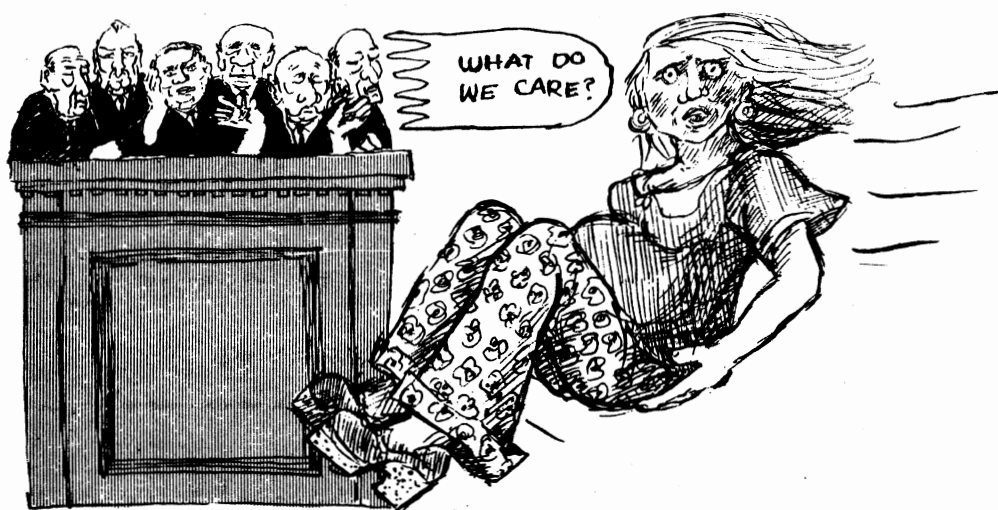
In the past, we've run the RCC on donations and payments for speaking engagements, but now we've decided to apply for funding. We plan to participate in the McLean County Walk for Mankind again and to welcome any further donations we can get, but funding would alleviate much of the financial pressure under which we now operate. Keep your fingers crossed for us!



Some of our board member/advocates are part of the N.O.W. task force on rape and have been working for passage of new state rape legislation. Several of the bills presented by Rep. Aaron Jaffe have been passed by the Illinois House of Representatives and will be coming up in the Senate soon; others are having trouble getting out of committee in the House. Each of these bills in its original form is a step ahead for Illinois, but rewording of the bills could alter their effectiveness. Anyone interested in contacting legislators in support of the bills can reach the RCC through PATH (452-4422) for further details on bill content and for addresses of specific legislators.

Feel free to contact us at any time for information or for assistance. Just call PATH and ask for the RCC telephone volunteer. We're here to help you.

--Terri Dolan
Cochairperson,
RCC of McLean County



LETTERS & THOTS

Post-Amerikan:

The mysterious "S/A" that often precedes the names of MEG Agents in Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow's reports (see Post Vol. III, No. 11, p. 11) undoubtedly stands for "Sturmabteilung."

The original "Sturmabteilung" (S.A. or storm troopers or brownshirts) were members of the private army of the National Socialist German Workers Party--better known as the Nazi Party. Beginning in the early 1920's, Adolf Hitler used the S.A. as an instrument of intimidation in mass rallies and street fighting. The S.A. was also used to break up the meetings of opposition parties, especially left-wing parties.

Although Hitler was forced to purge the leadership of the S.A. after he became chancellor--thus allowing the S.S. and the Gestapo to usurp the S.A.'s role in the Nazi police state--Superspy LaGrow is quite within his rights in assuming the timehonored title of storm trooper for members of his secret police force. In fact, we ought to commend him for his forthrightness. Besides that, it's not every day that one finds a typical police-state thug so aware of his heritage.

--I.S.

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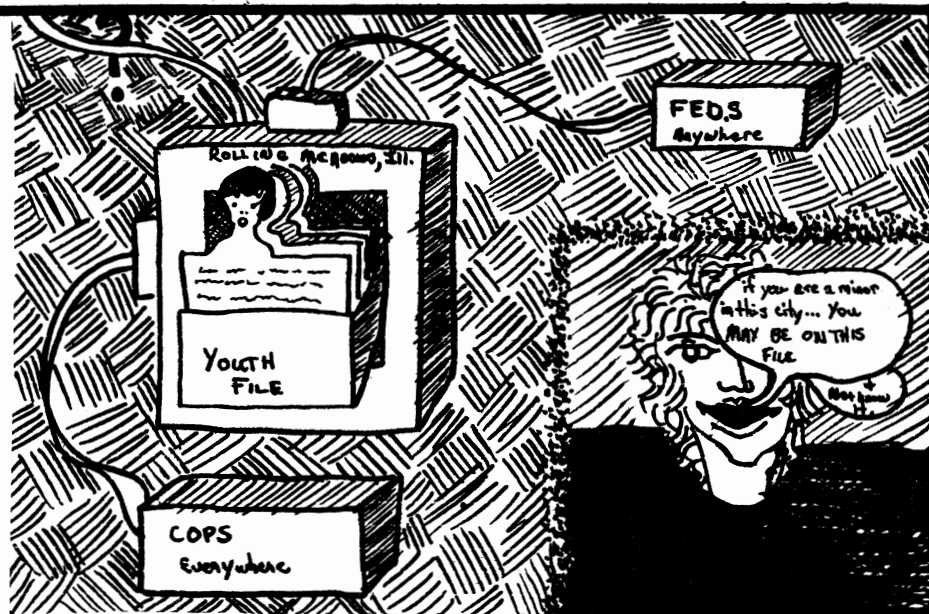
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The continuing saga of **Sheriff King**

SHERIFF PUSHES POLICE STATE YOUTH FILE



For the second time in the last few months, Sheriff John King has threatened to go after an opponent's job. On both occasions, King has threatened to employ political influence to have a dissenting social worker fired.

King has already made moves against the job of Brent DeLand, a state social worker who was present at the anti-King demonstrations last Fall.

Now, King has publicly threatened to "get" Alan Spear, head of the McLean County Youth Services Agency.

Spear's offense: he publicly disagreed with King over Springfield testimony before the House Executive Committee.

King was pushing for adoption of a bill which would create a new Youth Commission. The Youth Commission would preserve a police-state type file on juveniles.

Records of all juveniles' contacts with police would be kept and supplied to all police in the state. Contact with police does not mean charged by police. Nor does it mean

found guilty. In other words, if police go check out a complaint against some juveniles, and the complaint is unfounded, the juveniles' contact with police still goes in the file. Later, when a cop with a mentality like our sheriff's looks up these same juveniles in the file, he concludes that they have already posed a "problem" to police.

As head of the Youth Services Agency Spear naturally opposed use and preservation of such a file.

"I'm suprised at you, Alan," the Pantagraph quoted King, "I'm going to take it up with some of the people on your committee."

Spear was alone when he testified before the House committee. He was the only one speaking against the bill, while 75 law enforcement officers (hopefully not all as bad as King) testified for it.

Lately, however, Spear has received some support. The Youth Advocate Council, a 7-county group with headquarters in Bloomington, has issued a press release also criticizing the youth file.

Spokesperson Mary Jane Brunt said, "We believe the Information File is a useless and needless violation of the rights of juveniles. We have too many files on people already... Files on juveniles are not only useless, they may well be unconstitutional as well. Our fear is that these files will be misused by credit bureaus, employers, and law enforcement agencies."

Regarding King's intimidation of the Youth Services Agency's head, the Youth Advocate Council said, "The council believes the common practice of intimidation and misuse of power as reported by the Pantagraph in regards to the threats made by the Sheriff are uncalled for and a direct violation of the freedom of speech the U.S. constitution provides for. When our coordinator, H. Brent DeLand, sent a letter on our behalf in regards to King, King went to his friends-- Representatives Deavers and Lauer-- and they attempted to have DeLand fired. Now King says he will go to his friends on the Board of the Youth Services Agency to have his opponent silenced. We believe the County Board should Take action to stop King's misuse of power."

KING PROTESTERS STILL HASSLED

Even though a local judge threw out charges against the Twin City Six (those arrested in the Nov. 3 anti-King demonstration), the six protesters are not yet done with their courtroom harassment.

State's Attorney Paul Welch has committed himself to refiling charges against the Twin City Six.

The judge had thrown out the original charges of obstructing a peace officer for not being specific enough.

Welch intends to make the charges specific this time.

As the Post-American goes to press, Welch intends to have the charges re-instituted any day now.

Those who really need prosecution for the events of Nov. 3 are the police, who charged the crowd without warning, swinging clubs and arresting those who didn't move out of the way fast enough.

Two of the Twin City Six were arrested in the police's initial charge against the crowd.

The third arrested, Post-American photographer Dave Nelson, was grabbed by police for doing absolutely nothing, arrested, and pushed through Kresge's plate glass window.

The other three arrests occurred after police had temporarily stopped attempting to clear the streets.

Jim Thomas, Post-American coordinator, was arrested after orally commenting on police behavior.

Brent DeLand, a state-paid social

worker, was arrested after asking to see a cop's credentials. Since that arrest, Sheriff King has been using his political influence to get DeLand fired from his state job.

Robert Sutherland, an ISU professor and observer for the American Civil Liberties Union during the demonstration, was arrested apparently just for standing around after police had stopped trying to disperse the crowd. Sutherland had taken custody of Nelson's camera. After being placed under arrest, Sutherland passed the camera to someone in the crowd. Police attempted to smash the camera as it was passed. They missed, and

broke their own cop car window instead. So the police smashed Sutherland's head with billy clubs.

After arresting the six demonstrators, police had to save face by actually charging them with something. They picked "obstructing a peace officer," a vague offense.

The State's Attorney apparently feels that the police can lie in court convincingly enough for the charges to stick.

Defense of the Twin City Six is being handled by the American Civil Liberties Union.



Cops went berserk at the Nov. 3rd demonstration against Sheriff King. Six were finally grabbed for "obstructing a peace officer."

DEL NEVIUS APPLIANCE

Last month the Post-Amerikan was contacted by a Bloomington family who wished to report on the status of an on-going battle they waged against Del Nevius Appliances in Hudson.

What this reporter initially construed to be just another case of rip-off really amounted to a case of gross rip-off.

Last Sept. 27, the Zortmans were in the market for a new color television set. They were interested in a model that Del Nevius Appliances had for sale. On Sept. 28 they purchased a 1975 Admiral console color TV. The TV's price was \$535.50 including tax. From the moment money changed hands, the Zortmans' problems with Nevius began.

First, Nevius' idea of a bill of sale was an atrocity. What he offered was an old Corn Belt Bank memorandum sheet with the customers' names, the price, and the television model number. Next, Nevius promised the Zortmans he would have the TV delivered to their home at 2PM the same day.

After the TV was installed, the Zortmans discovered that it didn't work properly--it was out of adjustment and had a number of images on the screen. They called Nevius. All the Zortmans wanted was a repair job or a readjustment.

Well, time passed, and nothing was heard from Del Nevius Appliances. On Oct. 1 the Zortmans called Nevius and demanded that he do something. Later that day a service call was made, but the "service" only made things worse--the TV wouldn't function at all. The Zortmans brought this to Nevius' attention, and he promised them that he would refer the repair work to Advanced TV on W. Washington. An Oct. 5 call to Advanced TV revealed that Nevius had never bothered to ask Advanced TV to do the job.

Understandably exasperated, the Zortmans called a Mr. Thorpe, who was a factory representative for Admiral. Thorpe diagnosed the TV as being damaged--he suggested that the Zortmans have it taken back into the shop. But at that point, all the Zortmans wanted was their money back.

On Oct. 8 and on Nov. 3 the Zortmans filed complaints with the Consumer Protection Division of the Association of Commerce and Industry. The Zortmans' telephone bills for Oct. and Nov. 1974 revealed repeated calls to Hudson asking Nevius for a refund.

Finally, Nevius sent an employee on Nov. 22 to pick up the TV. No more was heard until Dec. 7, when the Zortmans again called Nevius to find out where their TV was. Nevius claimed he had sent it to the Admiral factory for repairs. The Zortmans called Admiral and found out that Nevius had done no such thing--Admiral couldn't confirm receiving the TV.

The Zortmans learned later that Nevius had his own problems with Admiral. A man named Gremer from Admiral allegedly claimed that he wouldn't supply Nevius with Admiral products. Nevius had to stock his store with products from 4 Peoria dealers.

Still later, Thorpe, Admiral's factory rep, called the Zortmans and asked for the TV, but they didn't have it. Nevius apparently had it in Hudson.

Throughout Dec. and Jan., the Zortmans had no luck in getting a refund for their TV, or even a confirmation that repairs were taking place. The Zortmans complained to Action Line, and on Feb. 3, Action Line sent a letter to Nevius politely asking him to respond.

The Action Line letter also mentioned another complaint received from an Alva Blackwell who complained about poor service on a refrigerator she had purchased from Nevius.

Nevius never did respond to Action Line's letter. He never responded to the Zortmans' personal requests to take care of things. He never responded to the Consumer Protection Division of the Association of Commerce and Industry.

So the Zortmans decided to respond to Nevius.

The Zortmans took a drive out to Hudson on a Sunday afternoon in the middle of Feb. Although the store was closed, they plainly saw their TV on Nevius' display floor. Later they contacted the town marshal and told him that Nevius had their TV and that they wanted it back. The marshal told them there was nothing he could do since it was a civil case, but asked to be around during the confrontation.

At 11:30 in the evening, Seth Zortman, his father and the marshal went to Nevius' home. Nevius told them that it couldn't have been their TV they saw--he claimed that his employees had "rolled a truck while transporting it" and that it was damaged. But an inspection of Nevius' fleet revealed that none of his trucks was damaged, and the town marshal claimed that he had no record of an accident involving any of Nevius' service vehicles.

Seth's father then confronted Nevius with the fact that the TV was still in the shop, and he demanded either the TV or the money. Nevius belligerently told the two men that his shop was closed. Seth and his father then advised Nevius to have their money delivered to their home by 10AM the next day or else. As usual, the money was not delivered on time--but it was delivered that day.

During the course of this ordeal, the Zortmans had contacted a number of consumer organizations--the ACI, Atty. General Scott's Office, Rep. Madigan, a Washington D.C. Bureau for consumer protection, and Action Line. Nothing really worked except the do-it-yourself technique.

In some cases, that's the best way to get any action. --Jeremy Timmens

If you have any interesting stories about consumer fraud, contact the Post-Amerikan--we'd like to share your experiences with others.

part 2

HARJAK MOTORS

Case 1

Two persons have complained to the Post-Amerikan during March about their experiences with Harjak Motors located at 1001 Morrissey Dr. Both complaints involved 1974 Plymouth Gold Dusters and problems Harjak Motors has had in applying the warranty to the customers' problems with the automobiles.

The first complainant purchased his '74 Gold Duster on December 2, 1974. A tag on the car keys indicated that it was a demonstrator model, but the customer alleged that Greg Guess, the salesperson, never indicated the car was a demo. Even though tires are not ordinarily included in a warranty, the customer noticed irregular wear after only a few miles. A mileage check at Davis Firestone

told the customer that the tires had 2,000 miles on them, even though the mileage indicator showed the car had been driven under 100 miles. Harjaks exchanged the tires after the customer complained.

Then other things went wrong. The customer noticed that water somehow entered the car when he washed it. He took it back to Harjaks, demanding that the front window seals be fixed and that the moldings around the front and rear windows be fixed. The customer alleged that he had to ask a number of times before the maintenance personnel at Harjaks actually did the work.

A factory-installed 8-track stereo went on the blink and it was guaranteed under warranty. The customer went back several times insisting

that it be fixed, but Harjak personnel accused him of tampering with it and refused to fix it. The customer also complained that when any service work was done, maintenance personnel left the inside of the car greasy and left wires hanging from under the dashboard.

The customer showed this reporter sections of the car which had rusted out during the few months since he owned the car. He alleged that when he took the car in again on February 3 for touch up work on the body, the car sat for three days. When the customer went back, the touch up work still wasn't done.

At one point, the customer confronted a Chicago factory representative about the Harjak staff's negligence in dealing with warranty repairs. At that point, Jack Guess told the customer in Staehlin's presence, to "get the hell out of here and don't come back."

Continued ↗

HARJAK MOTORS

Continued

This customer made a more serious allegation against Harjak Motors. After working on the car, maintenance said that the emergency buzzer system connected to the seat belts had been disconnected without the customer's permission. According to federal law, the buzzer systems are required safety features for 1974 and 1975 model automobiles, and can be removed only with customer permission.

The customer has contacted the Consumer Protection Division of the Association of Commerce and Industry, has visited Detroit and Springfield, has confronted a Chicago factory representative, and has filed a complaint with Attorney General Scott's office in Springfield on February 4. He is asking for a complete refund for the car plus interest on time-payment loans used to finance the car.

VOTE FOR JACK GUESS *for* City Councilman



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THE PUBLIC

- ★ Owner and President Harjak Motors
- ★ Attended Bloomington Schools
- ★ Illinois Wesleyan Graduate
Degree in Business Administration
- ★ Dedicated to cut the cost of
City Government

Case 2

The Post-American then contacted another person who had purchased a 1974 Gold Duster from Harjak Motors. She purchased the car in August 1974, and after 800 miles, took the car back to Harjaks for the 800 mile checkup. The car's two front tires were wearing rapidly, and the only reason for such unusual wear was that the car was out of alignment when it was purchased.

Rather than do anything in the affirmative, the woman alleged that the Service Dept. manager suggested that she contact a factory representative in Detroit. She tried to do that, but had no real success in getting new tires for her car. Then Harjak Motors agreed to contact the factory representative for her to work out a deal on a new set of tires on March 5. Unfortunately 9 months had elapsed since she purchased the car, and she now doubts whether the factory will agree to reimburse her for the new tires.

--- Jeremy Timmens

SPEED TIPS (for Driving!!)

I find it interesting that our state congressmen have such a penchant for disobeying the very laws they create. They seem to particularly enjoy speeding, e.g. the other day I was passed by a flash bearing H.R. plate 95 (I was going 55). But our congressmen have one thing going that you and I don't, they cannot be prosecuted on their way to a session. For this reason, I have decided to offer the following tips on how to avoid a speeding rap.

Tip number one, don't speed. Leave a little earlier, drive a little slower and increase your chances for making it to your destination, and save a little money on gas.

Tip number two, buy a radar sentry. This little gizmo detects radar beams. It is available in kit form from Radio Shack and other electronics stores (about \$25). These have several shortcomings. They are illegal to use in some states or cities. And, they have a short range and may inform you of the radar after it is too late.

Tip number three, buy a police scanner and find out where smookey joe is. They come in various sizes and shapes, they start about \$100, antennas will set you back another \$15-20. There are several problems inherent in this system, though. First, cost. Second, the channels may be high or low VHF or UHF (low seems to be on the way out in most areas, though), so that you have to find out what channels are being used. Once you find out which frequency the police are using (they are often unwilling to tell you, but the people who sell you the scanner can tell you who is using what), you have to buy crystals at \$5 or \$6 a throw. Third, it is illegal to operate these in the car in some states and cities.

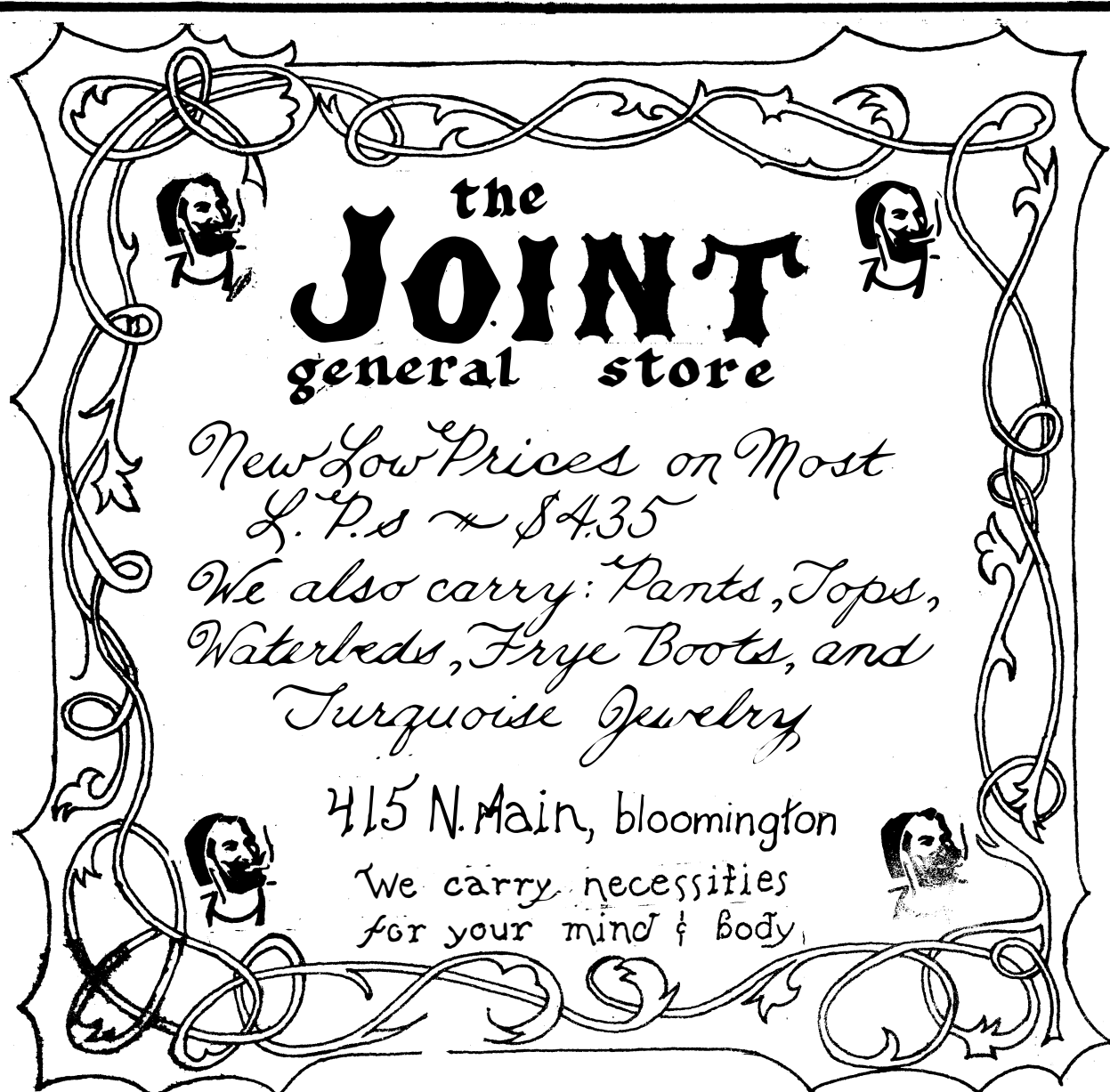
Tip number four, buy a C.B. (citizen's band) rig. You have two ways to go here, either 100 milliwatts or less, or greater than 100 milliwatts. First, why a C.B. rig, because over 70% of the semi's on the road carry them, and tell each other the location of smookey joe (john law, the fuzz, etc.) Now that you know the why, here's the how. 100 milliwatt sets (or less) usually take the form of an inexpensive walkie-talkie, from about \$8 up to about \$30 apiece.

You have a choice of two types, superregen which are very sensitive but not very selective, or superhet which are very selective but not

very sensitive. Citizen's Band is divided into 23 channels, 10-16 are available for talking to anyone with a license and channel 10 is the one truckers use around here. With about any superregen set (either channel 11 or 14) you should still be able to hear the truckers on 10 while you drive along, providing that they are fairly close to you ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile). With a superhet set, you will need to have a channel 10 crystal. With a 100 milliwatt set, you can only talk to other people with a similar set, you cannot talk to licensed stations legally, and with a 100 milliwatt set you are limited to approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile transmit range, but all that's important here is reception. You may wish to spend a little more money and obtain a set with a squelch, a thing which keeps the set quiet until any sound comes in.

If you want to talk to the truckers, then you're going to have to obtain a rig that puts out more than 100 milliwatts. These start about \$50 or so for the rig, an antenna will set you back another \$15-20, and you legally must have a license (\$20 to the FCC), plus crystals will set you back about \$5 a pair (trans. and rec.) Besides cost, there is another problem here, it is illegal to transmit the location of police (although it is not illegal to receive such a transmission). You can run a C.B. rig without a license, but you do run the risk of a \$5,000 fine (or more) and up to 10 years in the slammer.

Your best bet, outside of going the speed limit is a cheap walkie-talkie, just sit back and listen.



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Albee-Waters, Century 21 Join Lumberyard/Developers Clan

Already exposed several times as pig landlords, (see previous Posts), Century 21 real estate owners John Albee, Jed Waters, and Ralph Endress have moved to diversify their operation. Not satisfied with raking it in just on rents, Albee-Waters now intends to rake it in on both construction and sale of building materials.

With their recently announced purchase of Parker Bros. Lumber Company, and their formation of CenPar construction company, Albee-Waters join other lumberyard owners in the development racket.

The State Attorney General is currently investigating other lumber-

yard owners for monopoly practice in the subdivision racket. Lumberyard owners using their own construction companies to build with their own building materials on their own land prompted the state investigation. (See Post-Am. Vol.III No.11 and Vol. II No.10.)

Century 21 real estate owners claim, however, that their lumberyard, construction company, and real estate operation will not operate monopolistically. "We're going to look at all three businesses as separate businesses," Ralph Endress told the Pantagraph.

Sure, Ralph.



ASBESTOS SUPPLIER SUED

POST-NOTE: Traditionally, the Post-Amerikan has publicized both unsafe working conditions and the job injuries those unsafe conditions cause. We have also publicized actions workers take to fight these conditions and their effects. Now, the Pantagraph reported, three local factory workers are suing to recover damages for the asbestosis they contracted while working.

Asbestosis, a lung disease contracted through exposure to fine asbestos fibers, is a painful and dangerous

affliction to have while working, and an awful way to be forced out of work. Three men, former employees of Union Asbestos and Rubber Company (UNARCO), have sued asbestos suppliers North American Asbestos Corporation of Chicago. One of the workers still works for Owens-Corning Fiberglass, which purchased UNARCO in 1970.

William Johnson, Robert Skinner, Charles Hammond and Charlotte Hammond filed the suit March 14 in Peoria. They contend that North American Asbestos made no effort to warn

workers of the dangers of inhaling asbestos fiber. Allegedly, Owens-Corning discontinued asbestos use in 1972.

The Hammonds, Johnson, and Skinner joined in asking \$2.6 million damages, including punitive damages. The suit alleges that the three workers contracted asbestosis while working with asbestos supplied by North American Asbestos. All three had worked for UNARCO at least ten years, and had contracted the disease during that period.



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COUPON

DON'T BUY TUNA

The porpoise - some call it a dolphin - is the most intelligent of animals, known for its joyous love of life & its friendship for humankind. Among the ancient Greeks the porpoise was revered for its help to fishermen in locating tunafish & was rewarded, according to Pliny the Elder, with bread dipped in wine. Today, the porpoise still frolics in & out of the water above a tunafish run, but the reverence is gone. Now the reward is death.

Every year hundreds of thousands are killed at the command of owners of fishing ships. In the United States, this mass extermination is conducted with the permission of a government bureaucracy, the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Tuna fishing fleets capable of going anywhere on the high seas & virtually fishing out any species of fish are in action. Their technique is no longer line-fishing. Instead, when fishermen spot porpoise they go into action with super-fast speed boats they call pongas. By using several of the pongas at once they can herd the porpoise, and indirectly the tuna, into one area and hold them there while the tunaboat sets a net, sometimes a mile long & hundreds of yards deep. Thus the porpoise, an air-breathing mammal, is trapped and drowned. Many of them die trying to help a fellow porpoise escape entanglement - even as they have done for people awash and drowning in the sea.

GREED LEADS TO SUFFERING; SUFFERING LEADS TO EXTINCTION. Tuna are "nice guys too" and this mad international scramble to be the "firstest to catch the mostest" will inevitably deplete the yellowfin tuna. The extinction of the porpoise is even more imminent for the reason that, as mammals, they replace their numbers with a zero population growth ratio. One type of porpoise, the Eastern Spinner is slated for extinction at current rates of slaughter; another, the Spotted porpoise, may endure a bit longer.

If porpoise & tuna are to continue to be a part of this world, today's generation must forego the purchase of tuna until such time as the U.S. Department of Commerce enforces a law against setting nets on porpoise.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 charged the Department of Commerce with ensuring that the kill of porpoise be reduced to insignificant levels approaching zero by October 20, 1974. Experiments were made with "median nets" and various techniques to let the porpoise escape while holding the tuna. But all experiments failed to accomplish the objective of zero kill of porpoise. In fact, 200,000 porpoise were killed by U.S. tuna ships in 1974.

The U.S. Department of Commerce - a Scofflaw. Instead of enforcing the law, the bureaucracy issued blanket permits on October 21, 1974 to the tunaboat industry for the continued setting of nets on porpoise. These across-the-board permits-to-kill are good through December 31, 1975. The Committee for Human Legislation has filed suit in the Federal District Court of Washington D.C. challenging the permits. But, before the court hearings, the tuna fleet was out in the Pacific killing porpoises. The legal move will predictably stimulate certain members of Congress to attempt to rescind the law protecting porpoises. It is therefore essential for all Americans of good will to write their representatives demanding full protection for porpoises as called for in existing law.

It is only very recently that the huge purse seine nets came into significant use. The tuna fishing technique of the 50's & still in use by some foreign ships today, is line fishing, a method which does not harm the porpoise. All tuna ships can readily readapt to this method, employing more fishermen in this time of high unemployment. Also, purse seiners can & do catch tuna without "fishing on porpoise."

Once the Department of Commerce enforces a "no nets on porpoises" rule, the other nations engaged in tuna fishing will automatically follow suit - or their fish products will be banned for sale in the United States - a major market for all countries. This law is already on the books & simply needs to be invoked.

The life of the porpoise depends on your making the small sacrifice of not eating tuna fish - and of letting your representatives in the Congress know that you are willing to do this to ensure the survival of our joyous friends the porpoise. Please help "SAVE THE PORPOISE." Boycott tuna.

MURDER AND MAYHEM - Reports from observers of the porpoise massacre, compiled from Federal Government documents by Alix Jay, Chairman of FOA Student Committee to Save the Porpoise. Quotations are verbatim reports; lack of quotation marks indicates a paraphrase of the report.

Caught school of 3,000 - too big for that size net, 130 tons of tuna; 505 porpoise mortalities. Radio tracker placed on porpoise.

Same school as yesterday - doesn't look as big. About 2,000 porpoises. 90 tons of tuna. 326 porpoise mortalities.

Same school again. 600-700 porpoises killed. "I'm amazed that even when trapped, the porpoises swim in 2's, 3's & 4's as though synchronized as a water ballet team, slowly & gracefully arching in & out of the water. Ballet teams seem to be the species."

1,041 porpoises killed in single set - about one-half of school. Cites baby, waiting outside net for its mother, being run over by a speedboat.

I would urge you to write to the President & demand that the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 be enforced. You can also help by sending in money to:
FRIENDS OF ANIMALS
11 West 60th Street
New York, N.Y. 10023
ATT: Alice Herrington

These are the people who are working in the Courts & gathering the reports. Don't kill a porpoise for a tunafish sandwich. Come on & give a damn a about life.

This info was compiled & distributed by FRIENDS OF ANIMALS.

12 BILLION WASTED

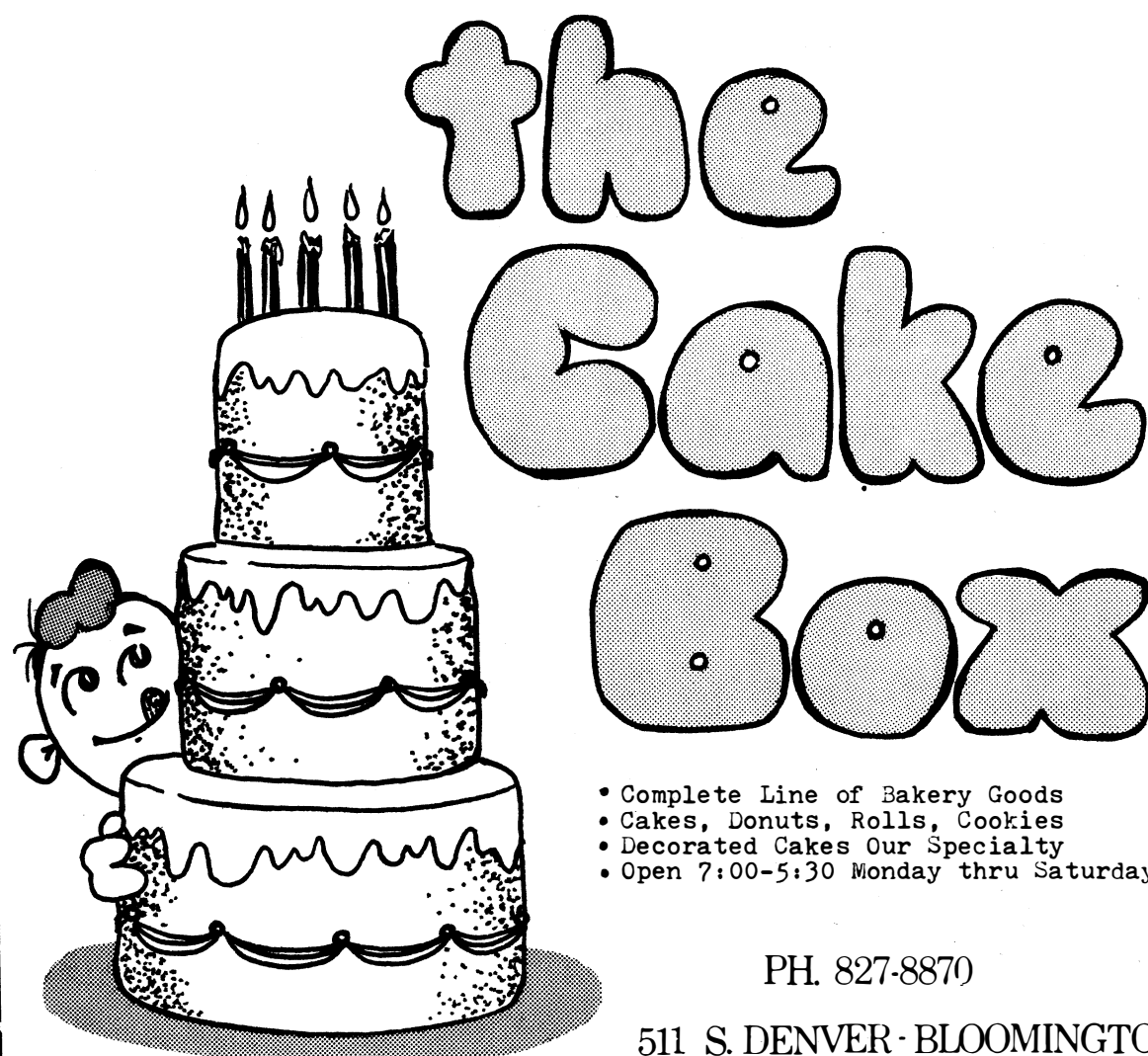
Dr. Ronald Fox was Assistant Secretary of the Army in charge of procurement during 1969-71. In his recent book Arming America: How the U.S. Buys Weapons he points out opportunities for large cost savings on weapons programs:

"Management standards for defense programs are so much lower than for commercial programs that the capabilities of workers to perform other jobs is affected... Estimates have shown that 30% to 50% of program costs can be cut with the introduction of business practices and standards developed for large commercial programs (e.g. large commercial aircraft, ships, and custom turbines). This amounts to a potential savings of \$8 to \$12 billion per year - the cost of building more than 1,000 schools and operating them for 30 years, or the cost of building 2,000 electric plants, each servicing a town of 60,000 people." --Defense Monitor

The "humanitarian" who denies his own humanity stands brittle and unyielding against the merciless wind. His reward-----SNAP!

The bending reed, unconscious of altruism, dances with its brothers and sisters and with their lover, the wind. They give humanity two precious gifts: harmony and rhythmic silence.

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LOCAL BOOKSTORE OWNER IS CIA AGENT

POST-NOTE: This story is re-printed from the January, 1973 Post-Amerikan. Understanding that Co-op Bookstore owner Orval Yarger is a CIA agent is necessary for analyzing the article on the opposite page.

The Yarger family has figured prominently in the history of the Co-op Bookstore. Presently they own a controlling interest, and one of them oversees the store's day-to-day operations.

Since the 1930's, the Bloomington City Directory has listed Orval Francis Yarger as one of the Co-op's owners.

The older directories show Orval F. Yarger and Ellis Wade as co-owners. Since then, ownership has become more diversified, but only slightly.

Orval Francis Yarger is still an owner of the bookstore, according to the 1972 City Directory. So is William Yarger and two members of the Wade family. Orval J. Yarger, the son of Orval F., is listed as manager.

CIA AGENT

Orval F. Yarger is also an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Who's Who in the CIA, a controversial book supposedly banned in the United States, lists only one resident of Bloomington-Normal: Orval Francis Yarger.

According to Who's Who, Yarger was an FBI agent during the 1940's.

The Bloomington Pantagraph, Oct. 7, 1947, corroborates Who's Who. In an article headlined FBI PLAYS FOR KEEPS, the newspaper reports on agent Yarger's speech to the Young Men's Club. Yarger is quoted, "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man, and all history resolves itself into a

"An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man and all history resolves itself into a history of a few men. The man to whom that applies more than any

other is J. Edgar Hoover."

--Co-op owner Orval Francis Yarger, quoted in the Pantagraph, October 7, 1947.

history of a few men. The man to whom that applies more than any other is J. Edgar Hoover."

Who's Who in the CIA also lists Yarger as a financial advisor to Brown Glass and Paint Company in Bloomington from 1949 to 1959. A 1957 City Directory shows Yarger as a partner in the firm, along with Amos Rasmussen. Rasmussen is Mrs. Yarger's maiden name. After 1959, the year Who's Who lists as Yarger's last year with the paint company, the firm changed its name to Brown-Van Glass and Paint Company.

According to Who's Who, Yarger's bases of operation until 1958 (the book gives no information after 1959) were Paris and Rome. The Pantagraph of Jan. 2, 1955 reports the Yargers moving to Paris--Yarger was going to work as "inspector with the security division of the Foreign Operations Administration." The Pantagraph said that Yarger's "territory" extended from Scandinavia to Spain. The Pantagraph of Sept. 29, 1963 mentions that the Yargers had lived in Rome.

In 1957, Yarger was transferred to Arlington, Virginia (Pantagraph, July 31, 1957). According to this article, Yarger was still with the security division of the Foreign Operations Administration. Arlington is the location of CIA headquarters.

Who's Who in the CIA says that from 1959 on, Yarger held the position of director in the Cummings and Emerson

Company in Peoria. We have not been able to find any information on that company.

Who's Who also lists Yarger as a "special agent" of the CIA during the years 1951-1952. We found no other information on Yarger's activities during that period.

WORKS FOR AID

Throughout the sixties and seventies, Orval Francis Yarger has been a high official in the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID). AID has been exposed several times as a front for CIA operations. (see Post-Amerikan #8)

The Pantagraph of September 29, 1963 says Yarger was chief inspector of personnel for AID. The Pantagraph of Nov. 22, 1970 reports that Yarger was inspector for AID's Office of Inspections and Investigations for Southeast Asia.

In the last few years, Yarger has been stationed in such strategic countries as Thailand, Taiwan, and Korea. (Pantagraph, Nov. 22, 1970)

Yarger's most recent assignment (that we know of) is in Bangkok, Thailand. This is interesting considering the much-discussed opium traffic originating in Southeast Asia's "Golden Triangle" region. Bangkok is one of the most important centers through which the smuggling route travels (Pantagraph, Dec. 24, 1972). Air America, a CIA-owned airline, has been implicated several times in the area's opium traffic. And Yarger's employer, the Agency for International Development, paid \$80 million to Air America last year. (Agency for International Development; Current Technical Service Contracts.)

In the fifties, the Yargers lived in Beirut and Baghdad, besides Paris and Rome (Pantagraph, Sept. 29, 1963).

Who's Who in the CIA says that Yarger was a Regional Inspector for the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) in the 1950's. The ICA was much like AID is now--a foreign aid program administered by the State Department for the furthering of U.S. anti-communist policies. The similarity between CIA and AID make it very plausible that Yarger did indeed move from one agency to the other.

EMPLOYEE TALKS

And Who's Who in the CIA is not our only source for identifying Orval Francis Yarger as an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

We spoke with a former Co-op Bookstore employee who worked at the bookstore during the late sixties. Yarger became friendly with this employee, and freely admitted his connection with the CIA.

Orval F. Yarger still maintains his residence at #7 Reynolds Court in Normal. Orval J. Yarger, the Co-op's manager, also lives at that address, according to the 1972 City Directory.

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Possible CIA manipulation of ISU offices revealed



200 demonstrators converged on the Co-op Bookstore in January, 1973 to protest CIA presence in Normal.

An internal investigation of possible CIA manipulation of ISU offices was ordered by ISU President Gene Budig last fall, the Post-Amerikan has learned.

The investigation focused on the behavior of Orval Yarger Sr., owner of the Co-op Bookstore in Normal.

Yarger's CIA employment has been public since January of 1973, when the Post-Amerikan published a thoroughly-documented study of Yarger's history as a government agent.

That story is re-printed on the opposite page, since an understanding of Yarger's connection with the CIA is essential to analyzing ISU President Budig's concern with Yarger's recent activities.

Hearing about ISU's internal investigation, the Post-Amerikan contacted Robert Sutherland, whose concern reportedly prompted Budig's ordering the investigation.

Sutherland was chairperson of ISU's Academic Senate at the time. He acknowledged that he went to President Budig with a report that CIA agent Yarger had been trying to gain access to records on ISU students.

"I had received word that Mr. Orval Yarger of the Co-op Bookstore, a known CIA agent, had been at the Admissions Office trying to gain access to records of foreign students. I raised the question with President Budig about what Yarger as either a citizen or a CIA agent was doing having access to these records, which are supposed to be closed even to law enforcement personnel," Sutherland told the Post-Amerikan.

Sutherland added that he had the impression that Yarger had been at the Admissions Office several times, not just once.

At this point, Sutherland said, Budig ordered an investigation. ISU Legal Counsel Joe Goleash and Dean Belshe talked to people in the Admissions Office.

Later, Sutherland said, Budig reported back that the investigation had determined that CIA agent Yarger had been concerned with some foreign students

who were bad debts at the Co-Op Bookstore. Goleash confirmed this determination, Sutherland said.

Pointing out that Orval Yarger Sr. is known to participate very little in the active management of his bookstore, a Post reporter asked Sutherland why Yarger would concern himself with such a small errand as tracking down some students who had written bad checks.

Sutherland thought it was strange that Yarger would concern himself with such a petty aspect of the multi-million dollar business.

So did ISU Legal Counsel Joe Goleash, when a Post reporter asked the same question. Goleash did seem satisfied, though, with his investigation's determination that CIA agent Yarger was merely searching for addresses of bad check writers.

Yarger's searching for information on students is not the CIA's only suspicious link with ISU to surface recently.

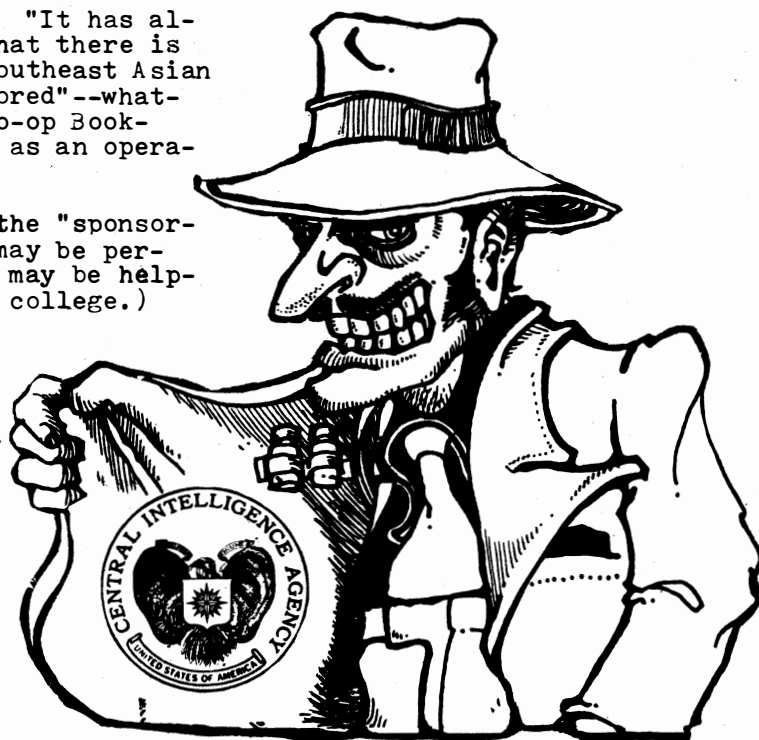
Sutherland told the Post: "It has also come to my attention that there is some evidence that some Southeast Asian students have been 'sponsored'--whatever that means--by the Co-op Bookstore. Yarger has worked as an operative in Southeast Asia."

Sutherland admitted that the "sponsoring" of foreign students may be perfectly innocent. (Yarger may be helping Asian friends through college.)

But Sutherland also raised the possibility of a more insidious meaning to the Co-op's "sponsoring" of foreign students:

"If one looks at CIA operations, there is evidence that certain people are picked to come to America for their educations, sometimes become beholden to the CIA and certain American interests, and then go back to their home countries and become extensions of American imperialism," Sutherland warned.

Asked how the University should respond to such "sponsoring" of students, the outgoing Academic Senate Chairperson said, "The University should not lend itself to any sort of activity which is undercover or which answers to the hidden agendas of government agencies, or make itself a political tool, nor should it give any cooperation to any kind of clandestine political force whether it is CIA or Multi-County Enforcement Group (MEG) or other secret police."



13



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MOVIE REVIEW

HARRY AND TONTO

Is the way to a person's consciousness through her heart?

A lot of progressive and radical thought has its roots in our humanitarian feelings. For instance, TV's

A Case of Rape created broad progressive attitude change through its sympathetic portrayal of a rape victim.

Harry and Tonto focuses on another victim: the old person. This movie, too, takes a firm hold upon the heart

and succeeds in making its point about Harry's life in a culture that has no dignified place for an old person and no meaningful work for him/her to do.

Harry's bravery and sensitivity in facing the dilemma of old age are moving and heroic.

But clearly, the director of this movie knew quite well how far our humanitarianism will go--what kind of person our emotions allow to move us.

Let's pretend that you're making a social-comment movie about an abused child. You know that that kid damn well better be cute, and that he'd better be lovable too, and he'd better not be irritating and rambunctious like most normal kids.

We love Harry--but look at what he's got going for him that sets him apart from many people his age:

- 1) He's in good health.
- 2) He has enough money.
- 3) He has all his faculties.
- 4) He's charming.
- 5) He's intelligent.
- 6) He's independent.
- 7) He's open-minded.
- 8) He can quote King Lear.

Would we love him if he were more representative of the group he represents?

I'm not really criticizing the movie--I guess I'm criticizing our openness to a romanticized, tearjerking social problem in contrast to our tendency to avoid or be repulsed by a real social problem which affects real people--and which could only be cured by real activism.

--Phoebe Caulfield

RIGHTS OF SPRING

It now appears that the mass culture has achieved a new high in absurdity. ISU will host a Rights of Spring concert (read Rock Festival) which is being billed as the Worlds First Straight Rock Festival. In short the illicit (shudder) use of wine, beer and pot will be actively discouraged. Think of it, a polite saturnalia with pop, straight faces, grim with American determination against the temptation to Hump. Ah.....Spring.

A suggestion from the steering committee whosits: "No type of containers parcels, knapsacks or sacks be allowed within the confines of Rites of Spring." (author,s headline). This is to prevent the importation of aforesaid illegal beverages. Whenever institutions control Musical, Artistic or Cultural forums the Heavy Foot of Fascism will be found. Tradition ally May is a month "...noted for orgiastic revels

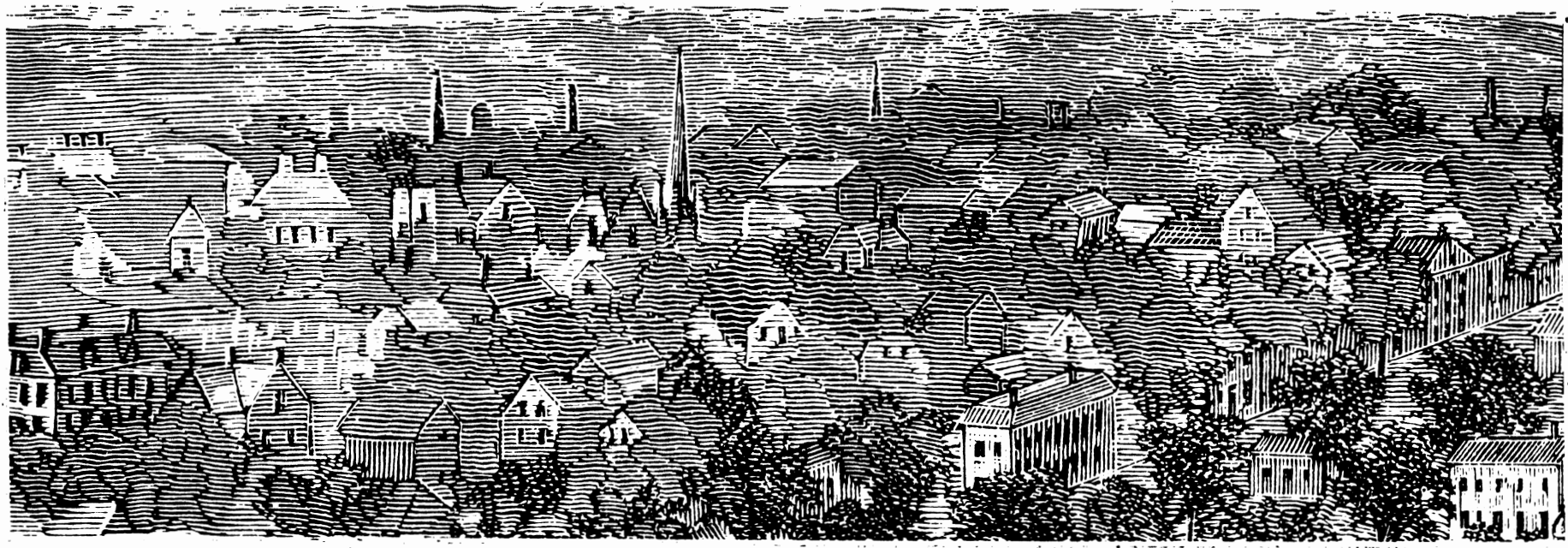
and magic dew." So says Robert Graves. At ISU May is a month of control.

The problem of "outsiders" is of concern. By outsiders, I believe they mean you and me. The paranoia contained in that single word is staggering. For not only do "outsiders" make trouble, they also are not responsible to read control led by the university. As a matter of fact, if somebody punched a nosy son-of-a-bitch for looking into his or her knap sack, the trouble would be said to have been caused by outsiders.

There are two interesting questions to ponder. Will people ignore the rules or obey them? If they ignore the rules will there be arrests? It will be unfortunate, though very American, if we celebrate spring with fist fighting.

Philander Soule

looks like a sleepy, serene community.



look again.

If you listen to the city fathers, the Pantagraph, the civic boosters and the phony speechmakers, you would think we lived in a 1930's Hollywood set. But let's look behind the scenes. Each month since April, 1972, the Post-Amerikan has been denting that serene facade, printing the embarrassing truths the city fathers would rather overlook. Take another look at Bloomington-Normal. Subscribe to the Post-Amerikan.

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ISU: Pressure on the Job

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As a probationary employee at ISU, Anne Fox went to the health service for the ISU pre-employment physical examination. This exam was administered before Christmas, 1974, after the Health Service finally arranged a time for this job requirement when she was not working at her radio operator's job in the Public Safety Police Division at ISU (officially mistitled in classification as a clerk-typist position only).

In mid-January, 1975, Ms. Fox received a memo from Kenn Bach, asking her to report to him at the Personnel Dept. Mr. Bach informed Ms. Fox that she was rated unemployable by the Health Service for reasons not stated to Personnel. Ms. Fox, thinking she had some fatal disease, went to the Health Service the same day.

She spoke to Dr. Margaret Torrey, who began the conversation by asking "Don't you ever twist an ankle wearing those kind of shoes?" referring to Ms. Fox's platforms.

Ms. Fox said she didn't come to the Health Service to talk about her shoes but rather to find out what the fatal illness was that made her unemployable at the university.

Dr. Torrey stated that the problem was that Ms. Fox was 22 years old and overweight, had high blood pressure, and measured only 5'2". Dr. Torrey stated that Ms. Fox should weigh 118-120 pounds (but wouldn't limit herself to saying Ms. Fox would have to be this weight before she could return to work), that the bottom blood pressure should be down to 80, not 96-98 as the reading indicated, before any re-evaluation could take place.

Dr. Torrey recommended that Ms. Fox seek treatment for her conditions through a private doctor. Facing resignation or termination, Ms. Fox sought treatment first from Dr. Kiang at McLean Medical Associates Clinic.

Dr. Keang refused to treat Ms. Fox for high blood pressure because her reading was normal, 120 over 84 and 112 over 80. Dr. Kiang stated that Ms. Fox's weight in and of itself would not make her unemployable and agreed to place his readings in a memo to the ISU Personnel Office.

Ms. Fox sought treatment for her condition from the emergency ward nurse at St. Joseph's Hospital. Again, Ms. Fox's reading were normal.

A week later Ms. Fox was granted a re-evaluation on the blood pressure reading at the ISU Health Service. Dr. J.T. France said Ms. Fox's blood pressure was 132 over 98 but he'd "give" her 96, yet still found her unemployable.

Ms. Fox said she wanted no such gifts, and was tired of hearing she was sick only from the Health Service at ISU. She told Dr. France that she wasn't going to tell him what he was reading was wrong, but that she

in fact did not have high blood pressure she could be treated for at a private or public medical center.

On Friday, February 7, 1975, Ms. Fox received a memo at work to call the Personnel Office. Mr. Bach asked what the Health Service had said. Ms. Fox relayed the fact that Health Service had again "read it high." On Friday, Feb. 14, 1975, Ms. Fox received another memo from Personnel to call again. At this time Mr. Bach informed Ms. Fox that he had just received the Health Service report and that Ms. Fox was again classified as unemployable and would have the options to resign with two weeks' notice or be terminated immediately.

Ms. Fox consulted with Mr. Loren Thompson of Thompson, Thompson, Zano and Flynn Law Firm on Feb. 18, 1975. Mr. Thompson advised Ms. Fox that she had a grievance and was entitled to a grievance hearing, but he could not represent Ms. Fox because he was a representative for nonacademic personnel.



In Feb. 19th, Ms. Fox travelled to Carle Clinic in Urbana, Illinois. The family services doctor read Ms. Fox's blood pressure again (110 over 80) and refused to treat Ms. Fox, stating that her pressure was "nowhere near any danger reading."

Mr. Wiant, Director of Personnel at ISU, advised Ms. Fox at this point that a third option was open to her--an informal grievance hearing. He suggested she write up an informal grievance statement and send it through her department back to Mr. Wiant.

Thinking she would have an informal grievance hearing at her own expense, Ms. Fox agreed to have an outside, impartial reading of her blood pressure to help resolve the matter.

On March 4, 1975, Lt. Sandage, Supervisor of Safety Department Personnel, personally delivered Ms. Fox's termination papers, as directed by the Personnel Office. The Public Safety/Police Division would be in violation if they allowed Ms. Fox to continue working, which she had been doing all along.

Any questions Ms. Fox had were to be directed to the Personnel Office as her department had no information on her case and could not understand the reason for her termination. They rated Ms. Fox as one of the best operators they ever had. Ms. Fox contacted the Personnel Office, but was informed that Mr. Wiant was on vacation and was referred to Mr. Bach.

Mr. Bach informed Ms. Fox that the Health Service was insulted by the Personnel Dept.'s request for the impartial evaluation and stated that the legal counsel to ISU, Joe Goleash, had informed him to follow the Health Service's recommendation to terminate Ms. Fox as unemployable.

Ms. Fox made an appointment to see Dr. Charles Morris, Secretary of the University. Dr. Morris told Ms. Fox he was familiar with her "case," and would contact Mr. Wiant and then "get back to her" about the situation.

The next day Ms. Fox saw Mr. McElaine, lawyer with Thompson, Thompson, Zano and Flynn. Mr. McElaine phoned Dr. Morris. Dr. Morris stated that the University was going to dismiss Ms. Fox and that she would receive a letter stating the conditions for this action. Dr. Morris told Mr. McElaine that these conditions were "something besides high blood pressure."

On March 14, Mr. Wiant returned from vacation and was informed by Ms. Fox of the Carle Clinic reading and also that the University of Illinois considered Ms. Fox physically qualified to be an employee at their institution. Mr. Wiant told Ms. Fox to put this information into writing and that he would try once again to correct the situation at ISU. Ms. Fox also spoke with Army recruiters at Danville, Illinois, who informed her that her height was 5'3", her weight was 180 pounds (but should be 150 pounds to qualify for their program), but considered her weight no problem to her enlisting immediately.

Ms. Fox is still waiting for the possibility of being reinstated in her job at ISU, a job she likes and performs well. All channels of recourse explored, Ms. Fox is currently seeking aid from the ACLU.

Ms. Fox is not independently wealthy, and relied upon her former job as a means of support. Unemployment checks haven't started to arrive and she cannot pay her bills. Just trying to explain why she's currently unemployed is a problem, and now there's an unnecessary blot on her employment record.

Ms. Fox is waiting--but how fair is this to her from a university that passes itself off as an Equal Opportunity Employer to the public?



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HONOR THE REVOLUTION

The American War is over, but this is far from the case with the American Revolution.

On the contrary, only the first act of the great drama is at a close.

Benjamin Rush, 1783

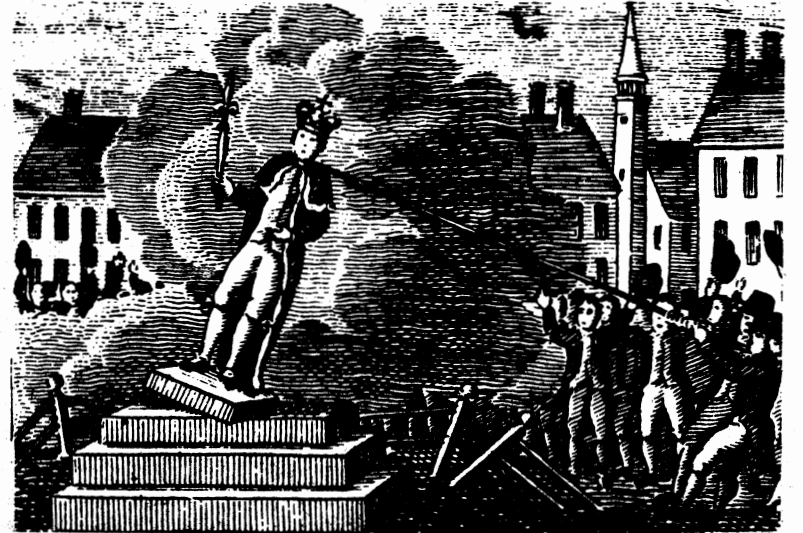
APRIL 19, 1775: LEXINGTON-CONCORD FIRST BATTLE OF WAR

April marks the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the Revolutionary War--the Battles at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. After several years of increasing tensions, culminating in the Blockade of Boston and the severe economic squeeze that imposed, the colonists had had enough. They began collecting arms and ammunition in small towns around Boston and drilling local militias on village greens. General Gage, the British commander, felt that things were getting out of hand and decided to nip the rebellion in the bud. In secret he ordered a large force of British regulars to march to Concord to seize the weapons that were being stockpiled there, and probably to capture key patriots John Hancock and Sam Adams.

Learning of his plans, Dr. Joseph Warren sent Paul Revere, William Dawes, and others on "a midnight ride" to warn the countryside of the coming British march (April 18, 1775). When the Redcoats arrived at Lexington on their way to Concord, they found armed colonial Minutemen lined up and waiting for them on Lexington Green. Captain John Parker of the Lexington militia told his men, "Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." Major Pitcairn of the Redcoats likewise ordered his men: "No one will fire or even attempt to do so unless at my command."

Parker told his outnumbered Minutemen to disperse; but as they were doing so, a shot was fired--from which side it is not clear. Immediately the British opened fire in a volley and killed eight militiamen. The colonists scattered and fled toward Concord. Reinforced by Colonel Francis Smith's main body of troops, Pitcairn's soldiers moved on toward Concord. There, after occupying the town and searching for the stockpiled weapons, the British were faced by an ever-increasing number of Minutemen. Thinking that the town was being burned, the colonial militia charged the Redcoats, and a fierce battle ensued at the North Bridge.

Colonel Smith ordered the Redcoats to retreat toward Lexington. In guerrilla fashion, the Minutemen sniped at the retreating British from behind stone walls, trees, and fences. Hounded every step of the way, the British inflicted heavy casualties on the colonists, but sustained many losses themselves. The relentless sniping, a tactic the British weren't used to, finally broke the Redcoats' disciplined order, and the retreat turned into a rout. Colonel Smith was wounded, and Major Pitcairn lost his horse and pistols. Learning of the situation, General Gage sent out a strong rescue force to bring back the remnants of the British regulars to Boston. The war was on. In the Battles of Lexington and Concord, British losses were 73 killed, 174 wounded. The colonists' losses were 49 killed, 41 wounded.



APRIL 19, 1975: PEOPLES BICENTENNIAL CALLS LEXINGTON-CONCORD RALLY

On April 19, 1975, a national mass rally will take place at Lexington-Concord, Massachusetts both to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the battles that began the Revolutionary War, and to make a public protest against the betrayal of the principles of the American Revolution by big business and corporate interests. The rally has been called for by the Peoples Bicentennial Commission, a national movement which seeks to revitalize the revolutionary principles upon which the nation was founded, oppose the corruption of American society by large corporations, and continue the ongoing (and unfinished) American Revolution through the establishment of true equality of opportunity, social justice, and economic democracy.

In the words of PBC, "To our ancestors, the Declaration of Independence was much more than a mere philosophical statement set down on parchment. The patriots of 1776 saw the Declaration as a prescription for action--action aimed ultimately at establishing a system of true economic, social and political democracy in this nation. In the name of the Declaration, American rebels not only waged war against King George III and the British empire, but also against wealthy aristocrats in this country who preferred monarchs and riches to government of, by and for the people."

The rally at Lexington-Concord is designed to reaffirm the revolutionary principles and the spirit of the Founders. PBC initially hoped that 100,000 people would join the rally; but recent estimates go as high as 300,000 who will attend. The Federal Government (the Army, the FBI) has become quite nervous about the prospect of "violence" at the rally, and the National Guard has been planning for two years how to "control" the crowds and keep things "from getting out of hand." Rumors are that the National Guard plans to seal off the Lexington-Concord area after the people have gathered to prevent any additional patriots from assembling. That's heavier than preparations the "authorities" make for a rock festival. Maybe modern Tories don't like birthday parties.

PBC would like to see lots of people out. But realizing that not everyone can get to Lexington and Concord, they think it would be nice if communities all over the United States could have their own celebrations on April 19 to show solidarity and a common spirit.

BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

ANNOUNCES CONTEST WINNERS

The Bloomington-Normal Bicentennial Committee announces the following winners in the George Washington's Birthday Poster and Essay Contest held in area schools. First prize in each group was \$10; second prize, a year's subscription to Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine, or National Wildlife; third prize, a copy of the Guinness Book of World Records.

Judges for the poster contest were: Susan Amster, Asst. Prof. of Art at ISU; Barbara Bolender; Martin Wyckoff; and John Alft. Judges for the essay contest were Taimi Ranta, Professor of English at ISU; Douglas Nietzsche, Asst. Prof. of English and member of the ISU Bicentennial Committee; and Dr. Clifford Sperry, Normal dentist.

The winners: POSTERS--first prize in each group: John Ketchmark, 2nd grade, Epiphany School; Dennis Curtis, 3rd grade, Jefferson School; Amy Wetzel, 4th grade, St. Clare School. Second prize: Tammy Arbuckle, 2nd grade, Calvary Baptist Academy; Jeff Petty, 3rd grade, Jefferson School; Heidi Huff, 4th grade, Brigham School. Third prize: Greg Powell, 3rd grade, Towanda School; Karen Fairfield, 4th grade, St. Clare School.

ESSAYS--first prize in each group: Stephanie Brown, 6th grade, Coleen Hoose; Kevin Craig, 8th grade, Calvary Baptist Academy; Second prize: John La Due, 6th grade, Coleen Hoose; Mike Cruser, 8th grade, Calvary Baptist Academy. Third prize: Gloris Smith, 5th grade, Jefferson School; David Huffman, 8th grade, Calvary Baptist Academy.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WINNERS!-- The Post



GLADLY WOULD I LEARN, AND GLADLY TEACH

17

This semester alone, about 350 students are registered to take Educational Psychology at ISU. Most of these people are taking this class because it's required for secondary education majors. One of the books used in class is Adolescent Development (1973), by Hershel Thornburg. According to the school catalog, the objective of this class is the application of psychology to education. After reading Thornburg's book, the real goals of the class seem to be the promotion of societal myths which contribute to sexism.

Occupying an important place in Thornburg's book is the belief that both men and women should conform to currently accepted sex roles. Thornburg interprets woman's role as that of child-bearer and child-raiser, and states that working mothers have an unhealthy effect on society. He contributes to the threat of social rejection for liberated women by citing Freud's belief that the essence of femininity lies in repressing aggressiveness. The author tells us that women are, and should remain, more personal, expressive, emotional, empathetic, and understanding than men. These qualities are necessary to instill lasting values of love and affection in their children, for whom women must have primary responsibility, according to Thornburg. The myth that women aren't as sexual as men is another of the author's favorites.

I've always heard that data can be found to support any arbitrary view, and this book is the best example of that I've come across. The section on working women begins with a study done in 1945 by Essig and Morgan that compared 500 daughters of working and non-working women. "They found that girls whose mothers did not work were better adjusted in the area of family life and that stronger feelings of love existed. In contrast, a noticeable lack of love, understanding, and interest between many mothers and daughters existed if the mother worked." The majority of the information used in this section puts working women down. By stating that there is very limited data on this subject, Thornburg hedges the real situation.

Actually, there are many current studies on working women. In general there isn't much difference between children of working and non-working women. More differences in child-raising appear when comparing socio-economic structures, reasons why mothers work, and family structure. Cross-cultural studies, as well as historical evidence, suggest that full-time companionship between mother and child is unnecessary.

Margaret Mead is one of many anthropologists and psychologists who has condemned the overemphasis on the importance of the tie between child and biological mother and the unfounded insistence that any separation is damaging. "On the contrary, cross-cultural studies suggest that adjustment is most facilitated if the child is cared for by many warm friendly people." (American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1954, 24, p. 477) This might logically bring up the subject of day care centers, but Thornburg doesn't even mention them.

Similarly, Thornburg restricts men to narrow sex roles, roles which he deems necessary for an individual's happiness. To Thornburg, the process of socialization is more crucial for men because they are breadwinners and must maintain a public life, while women deal only with the home.

In a book on adolescent development, Thornburg completely ignores homosexuality, bisexuality, and VD.

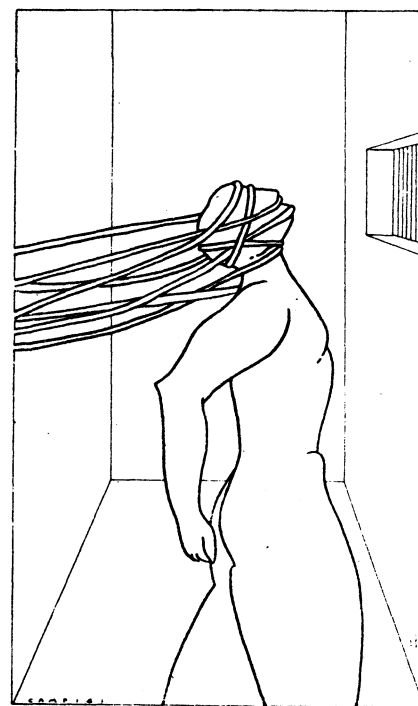
If this class remains required for so many students who are supposedly receiving a good education, I think the faculty has failed. If this book has to be used (I'm sure there are much better books available), at least the faculty could do a bit more to expose the students to reality.

If we expect the schools to become liberated eventually, then the teachers must make some effort. The uniqueness of each person is overlooked when they are placed into roles. Society demands socialization of men and women into

fixed roles at great cost to the individual needs of both sexes. Most socialization literature concerning sex roles reinforces "appropriate sex role" behavior only, and children who don't conform to roles are placed in deviant categories. Most studies don't even consider sex role programming a problem.

Gay parents, single parents, and communal living situations are all part of the real world. Homosexuality and bisexuality are very important and valid parts of today's society. Future teachers are going to be confronted with all these things when they leave the college situation and begin to work. The education departments MUST expose students to these things and help future teachers deal with reality in a constructive way.

David



NETTLES NOT CORN

POST NOTE: Ray Ryburn originally wrote this as a letter to the Pantagraph, but they wouldn't print it. So he brought it to the Post-Amerikan.

I read with interest the Pantagraph's editorial "How can reduction in grain production be justified in a time of shortage and malnutrition?" And the end statement "It would be a shame if part of our resources and skills went to waste." --Pantagraph editorial Feb. 21, 1975.

According to statistics, about 5% of our corn crop is consumed directly as food. Of the 50% of the crop that is fed to livestock we get back about 10% as food, or about another 5% of the crop.

The crop could be cut back considerably and no one need go hungry. If we are to get only 10 bushels, out of 100 bushels production, for food, there is waste somewhere. If it, the 10 bushels, were being raised for its protein content, we would be better off raising nettles.

One hundred bushels of corn is 5600# of grain per acre, of which 10% becomes food for people, or 560#. We'll be generous and say that the corn tests 10% protein; therefore 112# of nettles per acre would give us the same amount of protein that is contained in the corn that is used as food from each acre.

There would be another advantage in using nettles; the food value wouldn't be cut way back by degermination (the removal of the most essential amino acids).

High production of grain under these circumstances leads one to draw but one conclusion: it is not to feed the world, but to feed animals, bankers, fertilizer dealers, chemical salesmen, machinery producers and so forth that large amounts of corn are grown.

In a recent issue of the Pantagraph, it was stated that 60# of nitrogen per acre would increase the yield of corn by 35 1/2 bushels per acre (or 1988# of grain).

It would be easier to transport this 60# of nitrogen to the hungry peoples' area than to raise the 1988# here and find when we deliver it to a poor nation that it can't be distributed where needed.

Corn is the silver and gold standard of the corn belt, wheat of the wheat belt, cattle and sheep of the range country, and if a market could be found for square wheels, that part of the country best suited for their growing would base their economy on square wheels. Trouble would come in producing more square wheels than are actually needed by legitimate square wheel users. It prevents the use of the capital tied up in useless overproduction from being used to produce horizontal elevators for transporting people sideways. (Definitely a necessity in any country dominated by a square wheel culture.)

--Ray Ryburn, Cooksville, Ill.
Box 102 61730

LOCAL JOB TRAINING

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act is a new federally funded program in McLean County. Its purpose is to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency. The Illinois State Employ-

ment Office handles the grant for persons 22 and older while Youth Services, Inc. provides CETA services for persons under 22. This program makes available on-the-job training and work experience positions. If you or someone you know has difficulty getting a job due to lack of education, training, or experience, see or call:

Susie Sewell - outreach worker
McLean Cty. Economic Opprt'y Corp.
316 W. Jefferson
828-1412

or

Nancy Brown
Illinois State Employment Service
405 W. Washington
827-6237

COMIX REVIEW

The Comix Periodicals

For a while the future of underground comix looked grim. The Supreme Court had come up with its pornography quasi-decision, and it appeared that the important fought-for atmosphere of freedom in publishing that the comix depended upon was threatened.

Well. So far the decision by the Nixonized Supreme Court has proved a paper tiger, at least as far as the undergrounders are concerned. A year ago, Krupp Comix, the Midwest comix publishers, said they would be printing no further issues of Bizarre Sex, a funny satirical book. This month, word of a new issue of the magazine is out.

Meanwhile, comix are getting better distribution than ever before, particularly in areas where few expect to find them. The reason for this is the publication of two mass-distributed periodicals that specialize in comix art.

For a while now, satirical magazines have employed cartoonists who got their start in underground comix (Flenniken's "Trots and Bonnie," London's "Dirty Duck," and Bode's "Cheech Wizard" all appeared embryonically in undergrounds, though only Flenniken's strip has remained true to its original format.) The popularity of such comix no doubt had an influence on distributors and aspiring publishers....

Because now we got two periodicals devoted solely to the underground strips. One, Funny Papers, maintains a single page format similar to the Lampoon's "Funny Pages." The other, Comix Book, is less restrictive. You can buy Comix Book at drug stores, grocery stores and the like. Funny Papers, after its first issue, has been harder to find.

(Book Hive still sells it, but that's the only outlet I know of.) Both have gone into three issues with no overt signs of quitting. This bodes well for fans of the medium.

I've only been able to read one issue of Funny Papers, but it's a promising enterprise. Structured as a newspaper tabloid, it devotes half its space to one-page strips and the rest to columns by the likes of Paul Krassner. Some of the columns are brief to the point of being skeletal, but the cartoons are nice.

Issue one contained a Robert Crumb reprint, the start of a series by feminist cartoonist Trina, Welz's "Dr. Atomic," Richard's "Ezekiel Wolf," a Vaughn Bode, some European cartoons, and a reprint of Windsor McCay's pioneer comic strip "Little Nemo." (1906) (McCay, creator of the first animated cartoon Gertie the Dinosaur, is one of the geniuses of comic art. His "Little Nemo" has had a strong influence on contemporary children's book illustration, particularly that of Maurice Sendak.)

So far, Comix Book had been a mixed bag of styles and artists. Edited by Denis Kitchen (Mom's Homemade Comics), it contains many of the staples of the Midwestern comix scene, including Skip Williamson, the best of the propaganda cartoonists. Trina Robbins does another series in this mag, one about a female half-panther/half woman, and Sharon Rudahl has been producing a comix autobiography for the book.

A personal favorite, Art Spiegelman, is represented in issue one with "Ace Hole, Midget Detective," a

hard-boiled surreal comic that combines Mickey Spillane, Gertrude Stein, P. Picasso, and old comic strips. What Spiegelman does to the traditional comic format has to be reread to be believed.

Other fine regulars in the book are Howard Cruse ("Barefootz"), Kim Deitch, Justin Green, and John Pound ("Flip the Bird," a slickly rendered funny animal strip.)

Understand, you won't be seeing much of the extremely grotesque in Comix Book, because Kitchen's cohorts are operating under certain barely defined restrictions. Much of the wilder stuff of Clay Wilson, say, probably will remain in the strict undergrounds; the comix that you need to be over eighteen to buy, sold primarily in head shops.

Still, there's a lot of good stuff

in the new comix periodicals, and a larger audience may be getting to see it.

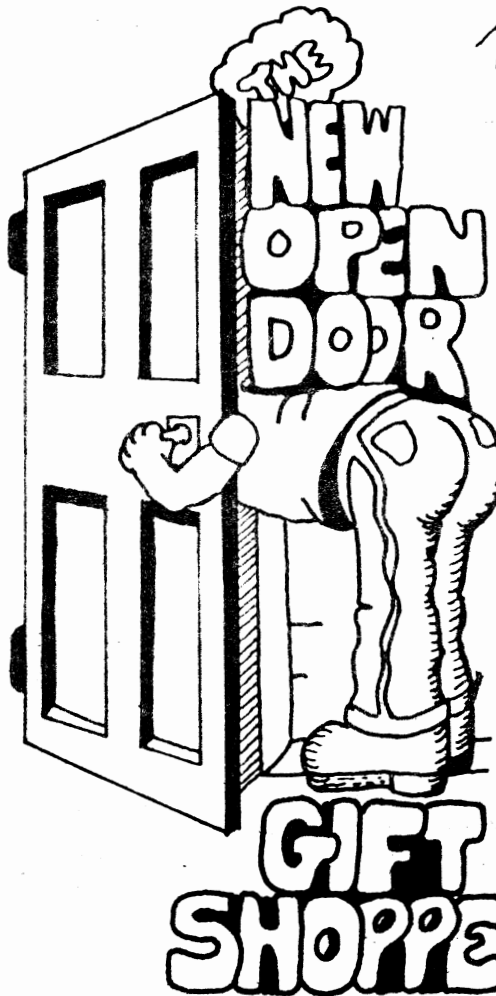
(Note: Regular undergrounds are difficult to come by, even if you haunt the head shops. Distribution is spotty, and some titles never make it to the area. My solution is to order titles from dealers and publishers in California. Two good sources are:

The Comic Collector Shop
73 E. San Fernando
San Jose, California 95113 and

Comics and Comix
458 Harmony Lane
San Jose, California 95111

Both will supply lists of their stock upon request.)

-- Carl Barx



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RECORD REVIEW

A PAUPER'S GUIDE TO MUSIC

by Suspended in C

Of all the petroleum that sees its way into vinyl, namely the record album, little feels the security of a turntable. Before too long, many worst-sellers are turned into Helen Redy albums, Eric Clapton albums, or Ohio Player albums, and other more marketable titles, in the form of "regrind" (old vinyl melted down and used over again). This is fine, but too few record manufacturers have perfected the technique, causing varying degrees of warpage, surface noise, hiss, and other audible flaws, which the consumer suffers for. The remainder of those albums find their way to cut-out bins for varying prices, with a high around \$2.99 and a low of 25¢. They can be found all over town or the country, depending on your desires.

The purpose of "A Pauper's Guide to Music" is to enlighten your musical palate with offerings of review, comment, and experience on the many albums I have run across.

A short discussion on Jade Warrior:

"Last Autumn's Dream," by Jade Warrior, is their third album, which was issued on the Vertigo Record label (Vel 1012). I have seen it in many places, both in Norm-Bloom and Chicago, my most frequently visited large metropolis, for \$1.99.

This particular title would be termed an "overstock" item, not a cut-out, which means the album sales are O.K., but the company has 300,000 copies of it not making any money for them. Ain't that just disgusting. So the manufacturer will sell off part of the stock to a broker for a ridiculously low price, around 35¢ a copy, after taking a tax loss, of course.

Then, passing through one or more pockets, the record finally appears, along with those other cut-outs, for \$1.99.

So Jade Warrior comes from England. They are Tony Duhig, guitar; Jon Field, alto and concert flute, congas, and percussion; and Glyn Havard, vocals, bass and acoustic guitar, for the "Last Autumn's Dreams" album. Island Records has released their most recent album this past fall for the U.S.A., entitled "Floating World"; worth checking into. Before "Last Autumn's Dream" (1972), came "Released" (1971), and "Jade Warrior" (1971). A carrythrough is obvious upon seeing two or more of their album jackets--shades of the Japanese warrior. I first became acquainted with their music while I was conducting a radio show at WGLT (ISU) in 1972.

They seem to have come out of the obscurity into Jade Warrior, having had no previous releases, apart or together. The music pierces deeper than the AM band allows, though there are a couple of catchy tunes (You know---the kind with the humalong choruses), most notably the opener, titled "A Winter's Tale." Lyrics, for those who listen, are a bit weak uninspired at times. If that doesn't bother you (it didn't me) the music will more than compensate. There is no arranger credited on this album, but likely it was a group effort, along with the production, and an effort to be commended.

Variety plays its role very well here, jumping from expanded to tight, bouncy tunes, like "Joanne".

File this number under jazz rock. There are many opportunities, while tapping one's foot, to let your mind wander off into some of Jon Field's flute work, plus a little studio echo. Glyn Havard lays down hard electric bass in "Snake", which is one of the album's more rockin' numbers. This is by no means an all-out mind-sizzler of a rockin' album. Acoustic instruments seem present in all tracks, dominant in half of the album's ten tracks. None of the cuts run beyond seven minutes in length. If found, possess. Save this one for later in the evening, say midnight; not more than a squeeze later. It can still be ordered from your favorite record shop, but is appearing more and more frequently under the cut-out section.

Notable Notables appearing on the album: Allan Price on drums. This baby was mastered by Gilbert Kong, whose services have been sought out by Rod Stewart, Uriah Heep and Lou Reizner for his quality work.

Vertigo Records, on which label "Autumn Dreams" appears, also the home of Aphrodite's Child "666", Kraftwerk, Alex Harvey Band, Spencer Davis, Atlantis (Frumpy), and Ian Matthews, is worthy of the ears of any music straight.

Communication can be done through the Post, or to Tim, PO Box 175, Normal, Illinois, 61761.

Going Out Of Print: Billingsgate Records recently folded. They have issued recordings by Neu, Lucifer's Friend, Scorpions, Frumppy, and Epitaph----all excellent German rock groups. These titles are already scarce, as Billingsgate was a small Chicago-based firm. Also Yoko Ono on Apple---"Approximately Infinite Universe"----some fine fine lyrics, backed by Elephant's Memory and John.

Lazlow

"It's only hamburger, so what's the beef?"

BOOK REVIEW

the cook and the carpenter

the cook and the carpenter, a novel by the carpenter ("i couldn't have said it better myself, though i would've said it differently," the cook.)

Let me start this bit by saying that this is a book that everyone should read, for several reasons, one of which is espoused on the back cover (the book is billed as a feminist novel.)

The story takes place somewhere in smaller-town Texas. It involves an attempt at setting up a communal living situation complete with children.

Until the very last section, there are no pronouns indicating sex throughout the book. Instead, the words "he" and "she" are replaced by the syllable "nan". Reading is very confusing at first, but the confusion rapidly fades as you become absorbed by the plot and you quickly discover that pronouns are not at all necessary to the events or flow of the story (until the very end).

In addition to asexual pronouns, the communal setting, and the small-town-Texas semi-melodramatic placement of the narration, the novel also takes on adult-child relationships, a love affair within a love affair, some personal inter-class hatred, black/white relationships (remember: in small town Texas), one black's personal identity crises, love vs. dogma, a scan of the chicano and spanish speaking people's problems in a foreign cultural setting, and still more,



extremely successfully and ALL IN LESS THAN 300 PAGES. Decent size print too.

As far as i am able to tell, there is only one major problem related to this novel: where the hell to find it. A friend from St. Louis bought me a copy. But if you don't want to go to St. Louis, you can get a copy from the Sugar Creek Book Co-op at 108 E. Beaufort St. in Normal. Or you can write directly to the publisher:

Daughters, Inc.
Plainfield, Vermont 05667

(Library Of Congress No. 73-86277)

WESN'S UNDERCULTURE

WESN radio at Illinois Wesleyan University has a special feature every Thursday evening between 6:30 and 8:00 PM. It's called "Underculture" and it features local, state, national, and international news with the purpose of enlightening area residents of alternatives to regular media.

A regular feature of Underculture is People's News, a combination of stories that U.S. citizens hear little about due to censorship by omission in this country. People's News is a five minute program and appears weekly.

The host every week is Larry Ekin, and during March he hopes to include a program on the New School a special on China, and a program on abortion. And, as rumors have it, Sheriff King may be the special guest in the near future, depending on his temperament.

So check it out. Underground radio lives on, and you can hear it every Thursday evening on the Little 88 --WESN radio.

UFW- 'Fighting for our Lives'

On April 23 the movie "Fighting for our Lives", the story of the struggle of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, will be shown in Bloomington Normal.

The film, which is already being called a classic, takes place in August, 1973. During that month, while heavily involved in the lettuce strike and boycott, the Farm Workers met with growers' refusal to negotiate contracts, and then the entrance of the Teamster, and police violence. This violence culminated with the murders of Naji Daffullah and Juan de la Cruz in late August.

Because of this escalating violence, the Farm Workers left California, coming to the cities of America to spread the boycott of non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines. That bloody August, now captured on film, remains a memorial to the people's tenacity in the face of overwhelming intimidation. "Fighting for our Lives," called a documentary film classic, is sure to go down in history. Please reserve April 23 on your calendar, and support the struggling Farm Workers by coming to see "Fighting for our Lives".

The weekend of March 1 & 2 saw the revival of one of the favorite tactics of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO: the march and confrontation. Marching from throughout California, striking workers of the E&J Gallo wineries rallied with over 20,000 supporters in Modesto, California, home of Gallo, protesting to the company's refusal to hold free elections in the field.

During the 60's, the UFW gained its first nationwide attention and rallied Central Valley workers with marches on Sacramento and other key areas. It was estimated that 5,000 would meet in Modesto; the 20,000 arriving shocked Ernesto Gallo into making his first nervous public statement recognizing the strike and boycott.

Gallo also shelled out over \$100,000 that weekend for full page newspaper ads throughout Northern California.

At Modesto, the workers and supporters from throughout the state rallied, UFW president Cesar Chavez promising that, "We will be here for eternity if it takes that long; all we ask is for Gallo to give the workers the right to decide what union should represent them."

En route, the Farm Workers rallied at other communities throughout the valley. They also met intimidation; for instance, in Merced local police filmed and photographed all the marchers individually, while Gallo sound trucks rolled through the varrios, denouncing the UFW (The UFW was threatened with arrest for using sound trucks, and was forced to discontinue).

The UFW has pledged itself to continuing the struggle, and renews its call for your support by not buying Gallo wine, or non-UFW grapes and lettuce. Don't scab on the striking farm workers; support the boycott.



cps

The weekend of April 19 & 20th has been designated for a national student march on Washington in support of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, and their boycott of non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo Wines.

Supportive students from across America will gather that weekend, marching throughout the city, and attending various workshops and seminars on organizing and UFW history. Cesar Chavez, president of the union, and other notables will address the students.

Anyone interested in attending this conference and marching in support should please contact Mike or Verna, 452-5046, or 2,8081. Your support is asked locally on the picketlines, by attending "Fighting for our Lives" on April 23, and by boycotting non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines. Viva la Causa!



20

the
gallery
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Happen Night
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Come and Look Us Over

Parking in back of DeVary's Market after 6 p.m.

CHANNEL CHARNEL MORE CABLE RIP - OFFS?

Most of us are ready to pay that five dollars per month for channels nine and forty-four in Bloomington-Normal.

Sure both channels are commercial TV which by all rights should pay for itself, but much of the stuff on Chicago TV is so much better than the crud our local stations shove at us.

Channel 17's idea of late night movie entertainment, for instance, is atrocious and third-rate, certainly incapable of competing with nine's weekly series of classics broadcast Monday nights.

(And when local stations 17 and 19 evince such puritanical poor taste as to broadcast Hot 1 Baltimore in the lamest possible prime-time period, one gets an idea how mentally weak local TV management can be.)

So we pay that five spot each month to see decent programming, only to discover some of it's being blocked out!

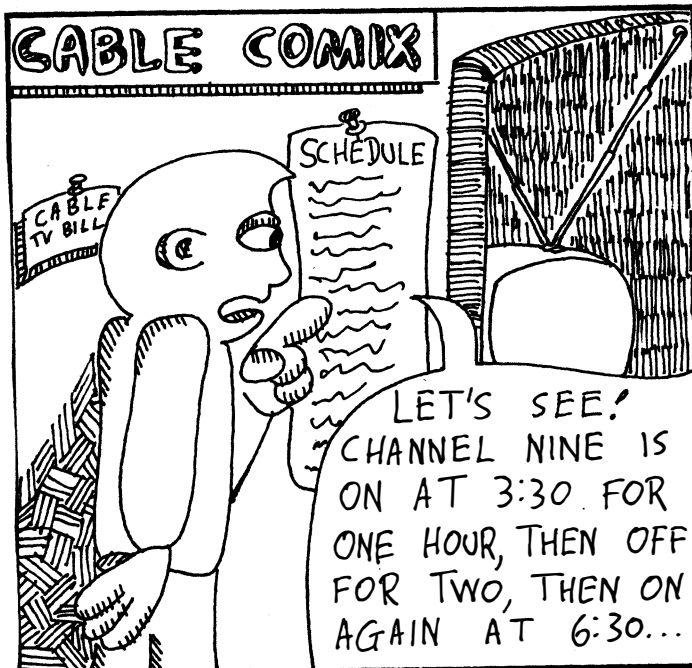
That's right, blocked out.

A recent article in the Pantagraph TV magazine tells it like this. According to an FCC regulation, local stations have precedence over other stations in the TV "market."

What this means is basically, if channel 9 broadcasts a show that some local network is also showing, channel 9 gets blanked out. Shows like "Phil Donahue," "Farm Digest," and "The FBI" all on both nine and 19 can be only seen on the local station. This when nine's "The FBI" isn't even on the same time as nineteen.

According to Telecable manager Ray Kolbus, quoted in the article, requests to block out competing shows have to be honored. The number of requests, he said, for such black-outs has increased since channel nine has become part of local telecable.

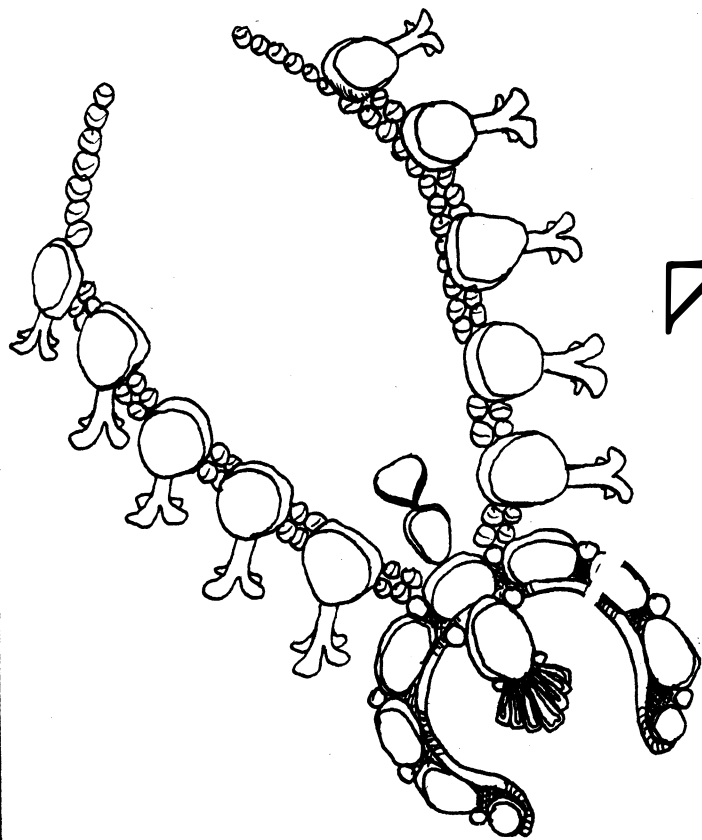
How far this may be taken is uncertain. One Post reader, inspired by last issue's telecable comment, called with the charge that more than just competing shows on channel 9 are being blanked out. (Nine has more malfunctioning problems than 44, the other Chicago station.) If so, it speaks ill for the promise of cable television.



Looking for a friendly face,
To kiss and hug and eat.
Travel on, past old L.A.,
I should never have forgot.
He told me I would love it,
I knew that I would not.
Went all through California State,
Searching for some dope.
Wish that man would go away,
He'll get lost, I hope.
Never was by heart so sad,
Never was it still.
I would do most anything,
Depending on the bill.
Money is my life,
My life is also money.
Pay just a pittance,
And you can be my honey.
Always had narcotics,
Forever was I stoned.
After what he did to me,
Twas my mother that I phoned.
I told her what had happened,
The sympathy, it grew.
She asked me how I lived,
But never did ask who.
I told her I was lonely,
And wanted to come home.
She welcomed me so joyously,
But not if I would roam.
I moved back in that very day,
I've lived there ever since.
The queen in me forgotten,
I'll settle for the prince.

mikie mate

21

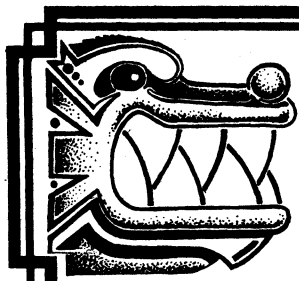


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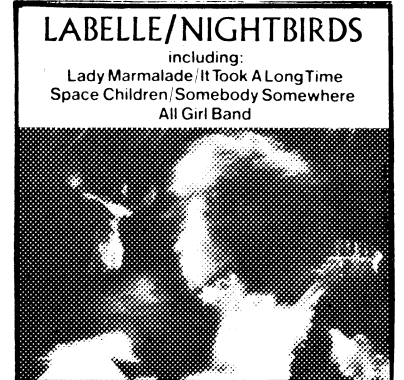
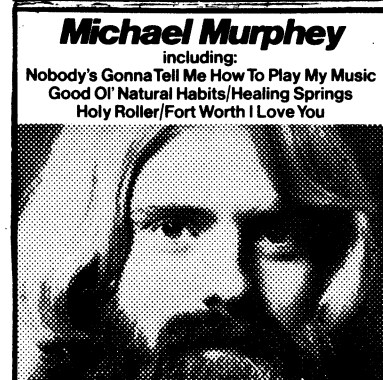
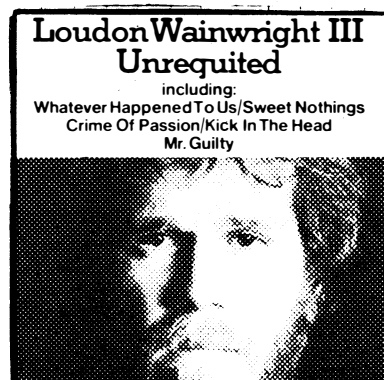
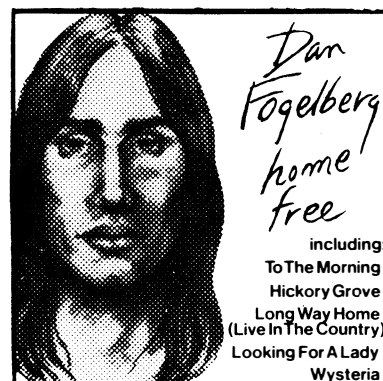
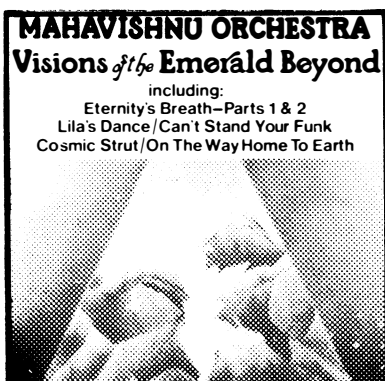
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| Crest 7 OZ. 93¢ | Nature Scents Soap 28¢ | Suave Shampoos 16 OZ. 79¢ & 88¢ | Woodbury 16 OZ. Herbal Lotion 61¢ | Gleem II 7 OZ. 85¢ |
| Newsprint Pads \$2.30 | Pocket Folders 14¢ | Eraseable Bond Typing Paper 100 Sheets 72¢ | Recorder Pens 12¢ | Index Cards 3 x 5 pk. of 40 5¢ |

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and compare what you could have bought at our competitors!
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AND IN OUR RECORD DEPT....



& LOTS MORE (a new Earth, Wind & Fire for instance)

AT OUR EVERYDAY LOW PRICES

6⁹⁸ LIST. . . .

4²⁹

3 FOR \$12.38

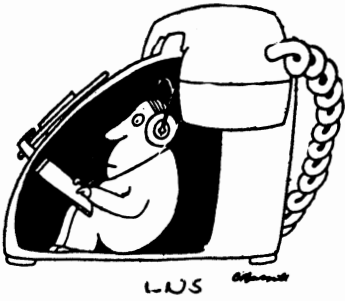
5⁹⁸ LIST. . . .

3⁶²

3 FOR \$10.48

Oh Yeah, KANSAS and BLUE OYSTER CULT are new too, exclusively on Columbia Records

GOOD NUMBERS



This is a list of telephone numbers people can use when they need some kind of help. If you can think of any numbers we left out call or write Virginia at the Post-Amerikan office.

Alcoholics Anonymous 828-5049
 American Red Cross 828-5065
 ACLU 436-6709
 Birthright 452-0041
 Boycott Support Committee 452-5046
 CSA 828-9148
 for Day Care Centers see yellow pages
 Director of Public Services 829-1488
 Dept. of Health, Educ. and Welfare 829-9436
 Dept. of Children and Family Services 829-5346
 Food Stamps see Public Aid
 Western Ave. Community Center
 for free medical care 829-4807
 Family Service of McLean Co. 828-4343
 Gay Peoples Alliance 438-3411
 Greaseball City 454-1644
 827-8344
 828-5396
 Headstart Program 828-8413
 Home Sweet Home Mission 828-7356
 ISU Tenant Union 436-6661
 Ill. Lawyer Referral Service 800-252-8916
 ISU Student Legal Services 438-3642
 Kaleidoscope 828-7346
 Lighthouse 828-1371
 Labor Dept. of Ill Employment Service 827-6237
 Mens Group 829-8792
 452-8422
 McLean Co. Narcotics Association 662-5541
 McLean Co. Youth Services Agency 827-6241
 McLean Co. Health Dept 829-3363
 McLean Co. Mental Health Dept. 827-0073
 Occupational Development Center 828-7324
 Project OZ 827-6714
 Public Aid 829-7057
 Post-Amerikan 452-9221
 Planned Parenthood 827-8025
 Peoples Food orders-452-9221
 pickup-828-3922
 PATH 452-4422
 Rape Crisis Line call PATH
 Student Stores 452-7623
 Sugar Creek Book Co-op 452-9221
 Salvation Army 829-9476
 Senior Action Center for McLean Co. 827-6201
 Sunnyside Neighborhood Center 829-9715
 States Attorneys Office 829-3328
 Womens Group 828-6885
 828-0945
 WESN radio 556-2332

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FOR SALE:
 Help me travel lightly this summer.
 1 Wilson T 2000 tennis racket w/ case.
 1 Zebco fishing pole.
 1 very large box of tools including many sockets.
 Contact Michael at 828-6885.

REMINDER

Easter week-end is the time to put potatoes out in the garden.



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| | |
|---|-------|
| Fender Telecaster Thinline w/case | \$375 |
| Fender Telecaster Custom-Natural w/case | \$341 |
| Fender Stratocaster Sunburst w/case | \$375 |
| Fender Stratocaster Natural w/case | \$386 |
| Fender Precision Bass Mapleneck w/case | \$325 |
| Fender Jazz Bass Mapleneck w/case | \$382 |

USED:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Fender Telecaster Custom w/case | \$300 |
| Gibson SG Custom w/case | \$350 |
| Gibson ES 335-12 String w/case | \$600 |
| Gibson SG Standard w/case | \$300 |

Also new & used Banjos priced to sell



107 N. Broadway,
 Normal, Illinois
 Ph. 452-6412

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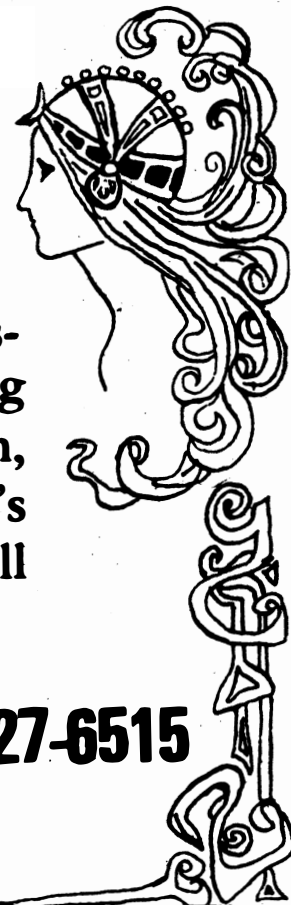
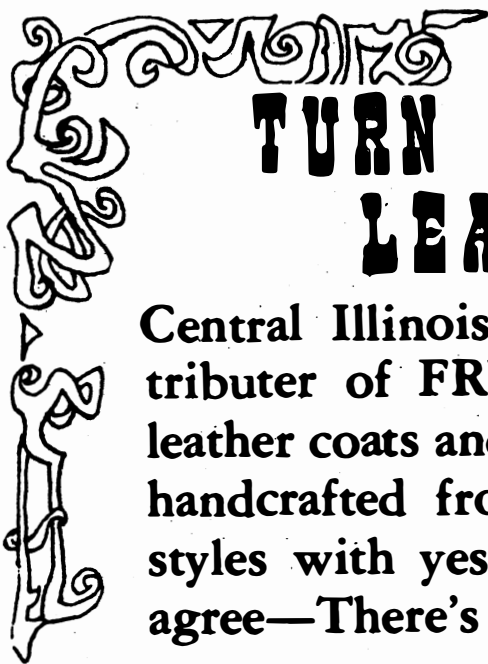
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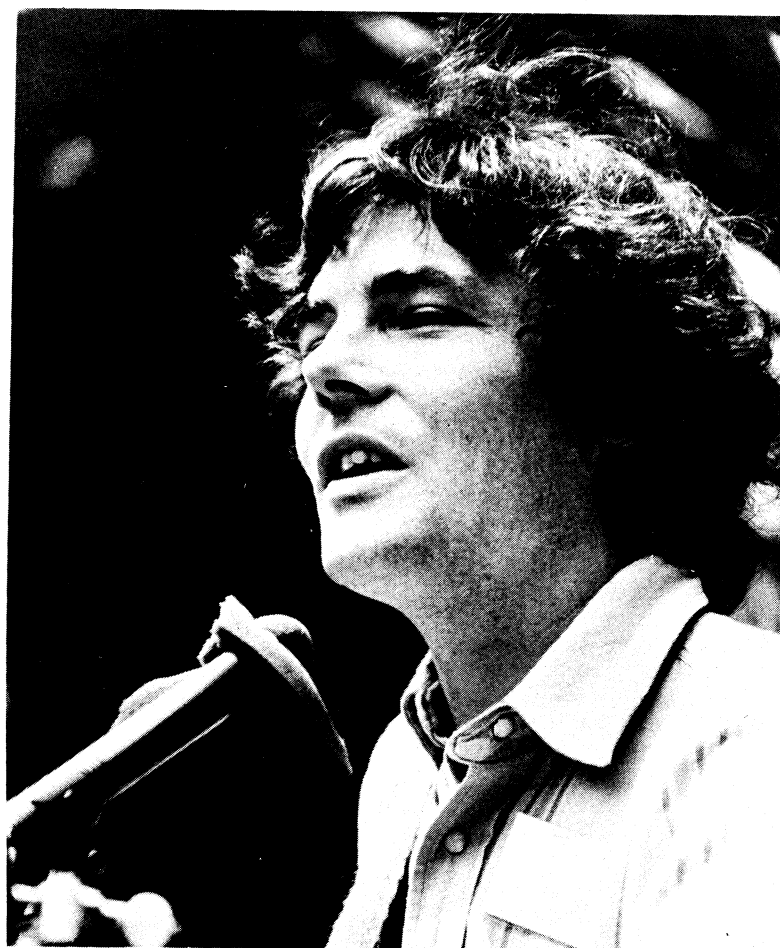
Tom Waits



Tom Waits -- April 4

NFOTM will present Jazz pianist and poet Tom Waits. We have had many requests for jazz and Mr. Waits, who is influenced by Allison, Monk, Gershwin and others, will

NFOTM will present Jazz pianist and poet Tom Waits. We have had many requests for jazz, and Mr. Waits--who is influenced by Allison, Monk, Gershwin and others--will fill the bill. He has been the opening act for Frank Zappa, Jerry Jeff Walker and John Hammond. Mr. Waits describes his music and writings as "the search for Saturday night". He has two albums on some big label.



MICHAEL COONEY

Mike Conney -- April 11

Mike Cooney sings, plays, and says just about every thing. He doesn't use a prearranged set, he just lets go. Through an evening you'll probably hear everything from a Scots ballad to a Leadbelly 12-string blues. This man is a master. You'll learn one thing that evening, and that is what your songs are about. He has one record on Folk Legacy Records, Sharon, Connecticut. Bob Paulsen will also be heard.

Fennig's All-Star String Band -- April 18

FENNIG'S ALL-STARS is a band of unusual musical components, combining piano, fiddle and hammered dulcimer into a melodic sound unique among American bands. They draw on a vast collection of Irish, English, Scottish and American fiddle tunes as well as singing traditional and contemporary folk and country songs.

The musicians are: Bill Spence, who plays hammered dulcimer which sounds the prettiest tunes you ever heard. Tom McCreesh, fiddler, plays a blend of Irish and American fiddle styles. Toby Fink, piano player, provides the solid rhythm behind the others, which creates a full sound of joy. Andy Spence is the caller and teaches each dance as the evening progresses. You don't have to know how to dance just how to have fun. They have one record to their credit called "The Hammered Dulcimer." It's on Front Hall Records, Voorheesville, New York.



photo by Arlen R. Westbrook

New Friends of Old Time Music
Fridays 8:00pm Prairie Room ISU Union